REGISTERED No.—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,521.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. Assyria, 1,494 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander Hearman, as above, from Kurrachee, on Thursday, the 1st June.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on Monday, the 22nd May, and on Friday, the 26th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. KHANDALLA, 2,021 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander G. Wm. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st June 1876, at 4 P.M.

	June.		June.
Leaves Bombay	1	Leaves Tuticorin	9
,, Ratnagherry	2	,, Colombo	10
,, Vingorla	2	,, Galle	11
,, Goa	3	,, Negapatam	14
,, Carwar	3	,, Madras	16
,, Mangalore	4	,, Coconada	18
,, Cannanore	5	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Tellicherry	5	,, Bimlipatam	19
,, Calicut	6	,, Calingapatam	20
,, Beypore	7	,, Gopalpore	20
,, Naraket	7	,, False Point	21
,, Cochin	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	23
,, Alleppey	7		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May 1876, at 4 P.M.

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves BUSREH	19
,, Kurrachee	June 4	,, Mahomerah	19
,, Muscat	9	,, Fao	21
,, Bunder Abbas	9	,, Bushire	21
,, Linga	11	,, Linga	25
,, Baharein	12	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Bushire	13	,, Jask	28
,, Fao	15	,, Gwader	30
,, Mahomerah	16	,, Kurrachee	July 4
Arrives BUSREH	18	Arrives BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 3 P.M.

The S.S. RUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 878 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. E. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd June 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wine.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board:

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S S. CHILDWALL HALL,	to sail about	5th July.	
,, TRENTHAM HALL	,,	2nd August.	
,, RANKSOME HALL	,,	23rd August,	
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE	,,	16th September.	

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 75 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.	
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	3725	450	2nd	Southampton.
GIBELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th	Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3643	600	16th	Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. R. Andrews	1900	360	23rd	Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow,	3725	450	30th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 12th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. White, (3,791 Tons and 600 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 9th June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	From Tons	H.P.	Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	22d April.	29th April.	8th June.
INDIA	2289	600	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500 Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

TO LIVERPOOL.
SAILING ABOUT 10TH JUNE.

THE Powerful Steamer EUROPEAN, 2,647 Tons, 450 Horse Power, Captain Sisthorpe, to be despatched as above, has accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

TERMS..... { FIRST CLASS, Rs 450. SECOND CLASS ,, 300.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., or GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1876.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,
Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours ..... from { Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,
The Overland Kit Warehouse,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. EUROPA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short deliv ry will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Europa.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 15th proximo, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Company will sell by Public Action, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and at the risk of the mortgagors, in virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 26th day of February 1875, and made between Davidas Purshotumdass, the sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of the late Parsotumdas Pranjivandas of the first part, the said Davidas Purshotumdas, Bhaidas Goverdhundas, Laldas Goverdhundas Purbhoodas, Goverdhundas and Ramdas Menaklal, sole heirs of the said late Purshotumdas Pranjivandas, of the second part, and Pirosbai, widow of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, of the third part.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1,517 square yards or thereabouts, situate at and on the north side of the Third Bhoiwada Street, in the Sub-district of Bhoiwadi, in Bombay, registered in the Books of the Fazendar under No. 72, together with the several buildings, ranges or chawls standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessments under Nos. 54, 55, and 56, and bounded on the east by the property of the late Purshotumdas Pranjivandas, on the west partly by the property of Vallubdas Hurji-undas and partly by the property of the late Punchayet of Soorathia, on the north partly by the property of Jivunlal Maharaj, and partly by the property of the late Purshotumdas Pranjivandas, and on the south by the said Third Bhoiwada Street.

For further information apply to Mr. ARDESHIR FRAMJEE, Solicitor for the Mortgagee, at his Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Captain Bozzoni, will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 1st June at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. EUROPA will SAIL POSITIVELY on the 8th June for LIVERPOOL.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May 1876. Agents.

CHAMPAGNES, Carte Blanche, Rs. 30 per doz.
COGNACS, Rouyer Guillet & Co.'s Rs. 15 per doz. pints
Do. Do. Do. Rs. 8 per doz. half-pints
Do. L. Brchade, Rs. 18 per doz.
CLARETS, Do. ,, 8 ,,
Do. G. Prellier & Co.'s St. Julien, Rs. 9 per doz.
Do. Do. Lormont, ,, 12 do.
Do. Do. Barsac, ,, 15 do.
Do. Do. Chablis ,, 15 do.
DUTCH (VALKER) BEER, Rs. 4 per doz. qts.
BASS' BEER, (Cameron & Saunders,) Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts.

Apply to

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after 7th JUNE 1876, the PASSENGER TRAINS on this Railway will run as follows :—

		Mixed.	Mail.
		A.M.	A.M.
Khundwa	Dep.	5-30	10-10
South Bank of Nerbudda	Arr.	9-0	12-55
North ,, ,,	Dep.	...	2-35
			P.M.
Choral	Arr.	...	4-0
			P.M.
Choral	Dep.	...	12 15
North Bank of Nerbudda	Arr.	...	1-45
		A.M.	
South ,, ,,	Dep.	11-0	3 15
		P.M.	P.M.
Khundwa	Arr.	2 30	6-10

Arrangements will be made for the conveyance across the River of 1st and 2nd Class Passengers by the Mail Trains only.

For further particulars see Time and Fare Tables in force on and after that date.

By order,

W. E. HARTT,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Khundwa, 27th May 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 31st MAY.

THE STAR COMPANY.
ENTIRELY NEW
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.

ORIGINAL PARSEE CHARACTER DUET,
BY
MISS MINNIE WILLIAMS
AND
MISS MARIAN FORD,
Written especially for them by a Parsee Gentleman.

TREBLE SAILORS' HORNPIPE IN CHARACTER,
BY
THE SISTERS FORD.

IRISH CHARACTER SINGING,
BY
Mr. MICHAEL COMERFORD.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce by J. T. WILLIAMS,
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class .....Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the Performance.

WANTED, TWO EXPERIENCED PRINTERS. Must be able to read and write English well. Apply to "ALPHA," care of *Gazette*.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

THREE WATSON'S HYDRAULIC PRESSES, complete with Boilers, Engine, Pump and Fittings.

These Presses are very suitable for packing Cotton, are in thorough good order and PRESS WITH GREAT EASE 4'0 lb. of Jute into bales of 10 Cubic feet measurement.

For particulars apply to Messrs. C. MACDONALD & Co., Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

The Public are hereby informed, that under instructions from the Resident, the Nizam's State Railway Train which now leaves Shahabad at 8-35 P.M. will start instead at 10 0 A.M., reaching Hydrabad at 5-33 and Secundrabad at 6-15 P.M. on the same day. Also that the Train which now leaves Secundrabad at 10*0 and Hydrabad at 11-38 P.M. will start instead at 6-30 and 7-5 A.M. from those Stations respectively, arriving at Shahabad at 3-5 P.M. on the same day.

This alteration of the Train Service on the State Railway will commence on SATURDAY, the 10th of June 1876, and will remain in force until further notice.

Further information will be given in the State Railway Time Bill, which will shortly be issued.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th May 1876.

PURE WATER.

TRAVELLERS should supply themselves with the "PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTER," adapted for the pocket, which will effectually secure them from Cholera, Dysentery, Fever, and other diseases engendered drinking impure water.

Cash.	Credit.
3 8	4 0

A selection of Filters for domestic use always on hand.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

EFFERVESCING SALINES
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia per bottle	Rs. 0 12
Hibbert's Health giving Saline do.	,, 1 8
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder do.	,, 1 12 and Rs. 2 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline do.	,, 1 8 ,, 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure

FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS
may be made
(by mixing with any of the above
OUR WELL KNOWN
LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.
Cash Price, per Bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

SODAIC GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS
LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

TRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT, SYRUPS AND ESSENCES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTE THE TEMPERATURE.
THERMOMETERS.

BATH OR BREWING,	8 in.	metal scale, in japanned case 2 12
DRAWING-ROOM,	10 ,,	Enamel tube in copper case. 5 0
,,	4 ,,	Ivory Anchor shaped 1 0
,,	8 ,,	scale on Papier-Mache 4 0
,,	7 and 8 ,,	Fahr. and Cent. graduations. 7 8
HOUSE,	8 in.	Scale on Boxwood 1 8
POCKET,	4 in.	Ivory Scale, Fahr. and Cent. graduations. 8 0
POCKET,	6 in.	,, ,, ,, ... 10 0

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

MAXIMUM, Enamel tube, metal scale on boxwood..... 8 0
MINIMUM, ,, to correspond..... 4 8
(*An excellent pair for general use.*)
MAXIMUM STANDARD (Professor Phillips'), Engine divided ring, mounted on indelible porcelain scale, on oak frame 18 0
MINIMUM ,, to correspond 18 0
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, Solar and Terrestrial Radiation, on brass pedestal, complete, each 20 0
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, the pair, in neat pocket mahogany case, as desired expressly for the late *Dr. Livingstone*. They are divided on the stem, and cannot be injured in travelling, unless by actual breakage..... 34 0
MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM, combined, (Six's principle) shows present temperature and registerst past extremes of heat and cold, boxwood scale, in japanned case, with magnet 11 0

Chemical, Clinical and Ice-Machine Thermometers.

Aneroid and Mercurial Barometers.
Rain Gauges, Hygrometers, Ozonometers,
Magnetic Compasses and Sun-dials.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
IMPORTERS OF
METEOROLOGICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

CHOLERA,
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

As domestic safeguards, especially in Households, beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies.

TREACHER'S ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent Anodyne and Antispasmodic)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable
Cash Price, per bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 1-8.

LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
As used and recommended by the Local Government and Health Department.
Prepared according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions.
Cash Price per bottle with Opium, pints Rs. 1-4, quarts Rs. 2-4
,, ,, ,, without ,, ,, 1-0, ,, 1-8

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED
ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.
Prepared from Dr Rubini's Formulæ.
Cash Price, per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Dr. Gregory's Stomachic Powder, per bottle	1 8
Essence of Peppermint	,, 2 0
Concentrated Essence of Ginger	,, Rs. 1 and 2 0
Etherodyne (Savory and Moore's)	,, Re. 1-8 and 1 12
Chlorodyne (Collis Browne's)	,, As. 12 and 3 0
Cholera Belts, each	,, 2 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE TO LET, RAMPART ROW.
Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.

WANTED, an INSTRUCTOR for a small BUGLE BAND. References and Testimonials to be sent to THE ADJUTANT, Poona Horse, Seroor.

SIX PASSENGERS can be comfortably accommodated in a Steamer sailing for TRIESTE positively on 5th June for Rs. 350 each. Apply to "ETA.",

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, A SQUARE PIANO by SCHIEDMAYER & SON, Stuttgard, only five months in use. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "A. B.," Office of this paper.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry..	18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own', full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...
PORTS.		
OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal..	34 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	44 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	39 0	21 0
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do à pinte, suitable for invalids	15 0	...
FREMONET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0
GRISLER'S (Indis special)	47 0	25 0
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	47 0	25 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 0	14 0
Do do Magnums	50 0	...
BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.		
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	15 0	8 8
CHATEAU LEOVILLE ,,	18 0	10 0
PAUILLAC ,,	16 0	9 0
ST. ESTEPHE ,,	15 0	8 8
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand).	19 0	10 8
SAUTERNE ,,	17 0	9 8
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TALENCE ,,	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	26 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS (Poisck Frere's)	16 0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0
BURGUNDIES.		
POMARD (our own brand)	20 0	10 8
CHAMBERTIN ,,	21 0	11 0
SPARKLING MOSELLE.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunneberger	28 0	16 8
Do do Josephshoffer	33 0	18 8
Do do Zeltinger	36 0	20 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 8
STILL MOSELLE.		
Z LTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	...
RHENISH	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GEUNHAUSEN	33 0	...
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	...
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0
GEISSENHEIM	24 0	...
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth).	80 0	..
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	...
SPARKLING HOCK.		
SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 0	16 0
,, RUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8
,, RAUENTHALER	36 0	20 8
,, JOHANNISBERGER	39 0	21 8
MADEIRA.		
FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	...
MARSALA.		
VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession	18 0	...
BRANDIES.		
FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	27 0	...
OUR OWN, * Star	23 0	...
Do do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do do *** Stars	27 0	...
HENNESSY'S * one Star	26 0	...
Do. ** two Stars	30 0	...
Do. *** three Stars	32 0	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	23 0	...
Do * one Star Fleck	13 8	...
Do ** two Stars	27 0	...
Do *** three ,,	30 0	...
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	...
Do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do *** Stars	27 0	...
Do V.O.S. recommended	33 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1	30 0	...
Do No. 2	21 0	...
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	25 0	...
MISCELLANEOUS.		
OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 0	9 0
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks..	25 8	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	21 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	21 0	...
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	...
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle.	5 0	2 12
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	...
FITTERS GIRONDIN	20 0	...
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINCK, finest	40 0	25 0
MARACHINO DE ZARA do do do	40 0	...
CHERRY BRANDY	15 0	9 0
VICHY MINERAL WATERS	12 0	...
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Pagniol's)	12 0	...
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100	7 0	...
ALE AND STOUT.		
BASS' ALE, Bottled by H Stone & Co.	6 0	4 0
VIENNA BEER ("FANTA") finest	7 8	...
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	0	...
Do do do by E & J Burke, &c.	0	4

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THIS DEPARTMENT is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS SHIRT CUTTER from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES. We beg to draw attention to the LARGE VARIETY of MATERIALS, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Sup Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above .....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour..each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes.....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs.....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes .....each	12 8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Large Stock of ready-made Shirts and Sleeping Suits always on Hand.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Carre's New Patent Ice Machine.

(*SILVER MEDAL AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.*)
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order.

In a very few minutes, water at 80° Fahrenheit can be red uced to freez

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 30TH MAY 1876.

ALTHOUGH the Manchester Piece Goods Market continues depressed, and the aspect of political affairs on the Continent is, if anything, less favorable, the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday took a somewhat more favorable turn; the sales reached 10,000 bales and while Surats were unaltered, both on the spot and to arrive, Americans showed more firmness. Mid. Uplands in New York yesterday was ¼ cent. per lb. higher, but we do not hear of any special crop advices likely to affect values, and it may be therefore that the better feeling manifested is merely the result of a reaction caused by the undoubtedly low prices now current.

The receipts at the American ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1876	1875	1874
Two days' Receipts	4,000	2,000	5,000
Three days' do.	6,000	4,000	7,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,012,000	3,387,000	3,670,000

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without change of any kind.

Consols yesterday were quoted at 94⅝, a decline of ⅛ per cent. from Friday last, and we hear of private telegrams of to-day's date in this evening, reporting great depression in Stocks generally. Bar Silver has receded again to 52d. per oz. A payment of £101,000 went into the Bank of England yesterday, confirming continued ease in money.

FOR STERLING EXCHANGE the market to-day has been very quiet and we have not heard of any transactions of importance. The tendency, however, has been undoubtedly weaker, and although there has been nothing actually to test rates, we reduce our quotations 1/32d. to 1/16d. from yesterday's closing prices. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 8 3-32d,	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight.....1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 6 months' sight ...1s. 8⅜d.	,,
Documents, 6 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16d.	,,

On Calcutta the demand rate still stands at par, but for 60 days' sight the quotation has receded to 98⅞.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is extremely weak and in the absence of buyers values continue to show a backward tendency. We call Fours Rs. 101 to 1/4; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103¼.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays have been weak at a decline of ½ per cent. Spinning and Weaving scrip is active and in most instances slightly higher. Press and Land Companies show no change.

COTTON to-day has been steady, but the transactions on the Green have not been large and prices are unaltered. Freight and Exchange are both less favourable for exporters than they were, but the more limited and inferior quality of supplies now offering has more to do with restricting operations than anything else. The actual volume of the receipts from up-country promises to be about the same this week as last, but in anticipation of the rain dealers are removing the greater part of the arrivals direct from the Railway or Bunder to the godowns. The receipts yesterday were 8,994 bales, making 24,400 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS, although nominally higher, are quieter. By Canal £2 3-9 to £2·5 is asked and by Iron sailing vessels £2-2 6 per ton, but very few engagements are being made and probably less would be taken by consignees to secure any quantity of cargo.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in every way. A moderate business goes on in the bazaar from day to-day, but we do not hear of anything of importance being done from first hands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. PERSIAN, 51 tons, Captain J. E. Gammon, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Australia, Capt Bozzoni, sailing on the 1st June, at 10 A.M., to Genoa and Marseilles:—For Marseilles—Hon Mr F B Pearson, Mrs Pearson, Mr W H Inglis and Mrs Rossina Lawrence. For Genoa—Mrs H V Carter, Rev and Mrs W Robb, Mr Dirashaw Sorabjee, Mr Thomas Lafond, Mr and Mrs Harrison and one European nurse, Col and Mrs Ballard, Mr Roux, Mr George Leach, Mr E W Flagge, Colr F R Mannsell, Mr G MacLeod, and Major Ross. For Suez—Rev Jacob Bishop. For Aden—Mr Dorabjee Nusserwanjee, Mr Mooljee Jaitha, and one companion, Mr Pitamber Sirej and one child, Mr Shaik Alli, Mr Shaik Mahomed, Mr Hujee Ahmed and two friends and one child.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
29	Khorsan	Connell	Liverpool.
30	Fehlwan (s).....	Gammon	Coast and Goa.
	William McGilvery.	Nickels	Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Barques Dunbire Merchant, to Tuticorin.
Schooner Africa, to Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—10 casks hardware, Esmaljee Essoobhoy.
European s—421 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s—16 packages paper, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Galatea s—6 cases lithographic stones, W Nicol and Co.
Cornwallis—80 casks whiting, Tikoo Mowjee Noorbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—75 cases brandy, Nowrojee Nusserwanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hospodar—655 bundles coconus indicus, Pursotum Jootha; 350 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 31 bales cotton, Allana Munjee; 302 bales cotton, Becherdas Ambaidas.
British Army—50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 4 bales cotton, Rungilall Umbalia.
Ellen Bales—100 bales cotton, Lilladhur Dewjee; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Stornoway—110 bales rags and 10 bales rope, Nuthoo Soondersee; 30 bales cotton, Veerchund Joychund; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton, Rustomjee Mooljee; 311 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Bernhard Lilladhur; 44 bags mustard seed, and 135 bags gall, Vijbookundas Amrotlall.
Sierra Morena—300 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 3 bales cotton, Manockjee Cursetjee; 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 27 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Mary Stenhouse—52 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Mool-hund; 100 bales cotton, Megraj Jugnath; 200 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Pursotumdass; 157 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 200 bales hemp yarn, Mewanjee Muncherjee Mody and Co.
Night Companion—2,400 packets linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 1,000 bales cotton Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Khetseedas Hornoodeerjee.
Britannia—500 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.
Calla s—65 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 25 bales cotton Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Mooljee, Jaitha and Co; 22 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co.
European s—376 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 39 bales wool, W. Nicol and Co; 17 bales cotton, Askern Khengar; 93 bales cotton, Varjiall Luckmonbhoy; 106 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Dayabhoy; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 75 bales cotton, Jethabhoy Javerchund; 31 bales wool, Askern Khungar; 40 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Daya.
Bunoga s—4,693 packages wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 157 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass & Co; 69 bales cotton, Morarjee Hurry & Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinnair & Co; 93 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Mooljee; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 109 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 600 bags wheat, Knoop & Co.
Vizen s—124 bundles coir yarn, Finlay, Muir and Co; 102 bales hemp, Lalji Narenjee; 5 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 65 bales cotton, Sewnarun Sewlall; 56 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Cursetjee; 93 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagoee & Co.; 100 bales hemp yarn, Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody & Co.
Geelong s—30 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—12 bundles E. tc th, Surriff Durreah; 159 pieces and 2 bundles R. Kodehund Jewraj; 2 packages raguts, Punnett and Co.; 24 cases mother o'pearl shells, Peerbhoy Assir; 70 cases mother o' pearl shells, Joosub Lutiff; 10 cases cardamums, Manockjee Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Mohundas; 31 bags nuxvomica, 66 bags ambahuldee, and 9 bags myrabollams, Bhimjee Mooljee; 2 cases peacock feathers, 1 bales shankins and 1 bales hides, Rameshally Allyrum; 8 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy; 4 bales hides, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail; 6 bales hides and 4 bales skins, N. Pshangeer; 82 bales skins and 3 bales hides, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.; 9 bales skins, Sallaymohomed Goolam Hoosein; 7 bales hides, Currim Fukerbhoy; 15 bales hides and 8 bales skins, Kassim Nasser; 43 cases mother o'pearl shells, Abdoola Moosa, 17 cases unlaced stars, Mowjee Godoo; 1 cwt 2 shell, and 2 cases chundroo, Currimbhoy Hoosenbhoy; 4 bales skins, Hajee Hassan Ockerds.
Star of Germany—5,000 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co,

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Golconda,—803 ba'es cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

A S Davis—265 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Gwalior—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.
Lucy A Nickels,—200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 1,029 bags rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 547 bars coffee James Mackintosh and Co, 1,000 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Edward Ridder—510 bags rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sunjoo s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.
Serbino—120 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Geelong s—56 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s—6 bags coffee, P and O Co; 160 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—50 ba'es cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Australia s—550 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Geelong s—1,000 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Alpine—101 bales cotton, Jamkhan Fooklehand; 105 bales cotton, Nopochand Muvrungroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 29th May 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29 deg. Fah ..... 29·728
Temperature of the Air	87·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·718
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	92·2
Minimum do. do.	83·1
General Direction of wind	..SSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	313
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
,, ,, ,, year	0·00
Additional fall of rain up to 2 P.M. of the 30th ...	0·01

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 28.

Saunders, Capt, Bombay R A, from leave, from Matheran.
Day, Capt, Bombay R A, from leave, from Matheran.

MAY 29.

O'Brien, Surg, Bombay A M D, from leave, from Matheran.
O'Brien, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, from leave, from England.
Worsley, Lieut Col, Bengal 36th Regt N I, on furlough, from Agra.
Constant, Vety Surg, Bombay Vety Dept, from leave, from Madras.

MAY 30.

Yates, Capt, Bombay 7th Regt N I, from sick leave, from Matheran.
Baigrie, Col, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—May 29.

Amsbury, Surg Major, Bengal 39th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Worsley, Lieut Col, Bengal 36th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.

MAY 30.

Wilkinson, Lieut Col, Madras 16th Queens Lancers, to join, to Secundrabad.
Hill, Lieut, Madras 44th Regt, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Kvralake, Capt, Bombay 23rd Regt, on duty, to Baroda.
Baigrie, Col, Bombay 28th Regt N I, to join, to Rajcote.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 27.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr G M Robinson, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th May 1876.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr F A Patten, Actg Supt, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd April 1876.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER RAJPOOTANA.

The Offg Agent, Govr Genl and Chief Comr is pleased to make the following promotion:—

Mr James Rollo, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Nusseerabad Division, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st March 1876.

Mr J M Span and Mr J Gregory, Ex Engrs, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Erinpoora Division, on the afternoon of the 25th April 1876.

Mr J M Span, Ex Engr, availed himself of the twenty days' sundidary leave granted him, as per Notification No. 986, dated 24th April 1876, on the 25th idem, and embarked from Bombay on the afternoon of the 8th May 1876.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt J R McK Homfray, Wing Subn, Bhopal Battalion, is granted one month's privilege leave from the date in May on which he may avail himself thereof.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Henry Charles Bradley, Probationary Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, has been permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th May 1876.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr W G Beverley, Offg Asst Supt, 1st grade, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Capt J FitzGerald, Offg Depy Comr, Bassim Dist, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 22nd May 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With reference to Inspr Genl's Notification No. 35, dated 25th Feb 1876, Mr E Lund, Account'ant, 4th grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Mily Works, on the 4th May 1876, before noon.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr J Beale, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, 2nd Allahabad Special Division, Mily Works, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

With reference to Supdg Engr's Notification No. 13 of 9th March 1876, Barrack Sergt J S Old, of the Meerut Division, Mily Works, availed himself of three months' privilege leave, on the forenoon of 9th May 1876.

With reference to Notification No 43 of 11th March 1876, by Inspr Genl, Mily Works, Mr J Bailey, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Agra Division, Mily Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 12th inst.

Privilege leave for six weeks is granted to Mr O Hornle, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Meerut Division, Mily Works, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr F C Murray, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Jullundur Division, returned from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 5 of 20th March 1876, on the forenoon of 1st inst.

Mr A G Reid, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Dugshaie Division to the Chukrata Road Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 30th April 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 193, dated 27th April 1876, Mr M C Mackinnon, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is re-posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

TIRHOT STATE RAILWAY.

Mr A Rich, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the Darbhanga Division, is transferred to the Simastipoor Division, Tirhoot State Railway.

Fifteen days' leave is granted to Capt C E Shepherd, B S C, Ex Engr, Somastipoor Division, Tirhoot State Railway, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta to appear before a Medical Board.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 68 of 9th May 1876, Mr W Quarry, Ex Engr, 4 grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 22nd inst, and is posted to the Somastipoor Division, Tirhoot State Railway.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 64, dated 3rd April 1876, Mr J Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st grade, reported his arrival at Kushtea on 3rd May 1876, forenoon.

With reference to Notification No 165, dated 24th March 1876, Mr G Hewlett, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, made over and Mr J Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st grade received charge of the Store Dept of this Railway on 6th May 1876, forenoon.

Mr E J Hamer, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, No 1 Nator Division, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from 1st May 1876, forenoon.

With reference to Notification No 169, dated 28th April 1876, Mr J Barron, Ex-Engr, Poradа Section, reported his arrival on the afternoon of 8th May 1876.

One month's privilege leave has been granted to Mr. R. White, Accountant, 1st grade by the Examiner of Accounts under P W Code, Chapter III, Sec 7, para 23A.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr S Williams, Accountant, 4th grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, is allowed one month's privilege leave with effect from 8th May 1876.

Mr G Garrard, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Ravi Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 6th May 1876, and joined the latter on the same date.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J E Greenwood, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade Lower Sind Dist, was granted leave on medical cert ficate from 7th Sept 1875 to 7th Dec 1875 (both days inclusive).

The following posting and transfer has been made by Supdg Engr:—

Mr H C Knox, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to the Sehwan Division,

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr W G Gilchrist, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Barnagar Division, has been allowed to avail himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 35, dated 22nd April 1876, from 15th May 1876 instead of 1st June 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—

The letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hours for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

Friday.....	5 P.M. June 2

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

From the 1st June, the following revised arrangements in respect to the closing of the Inland Mails will come into force:—

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, will be abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office will be established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, will be received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Cnariage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the G. I. P. Railway.....	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Lines of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Shingapur, Secroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country ...	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Roha, Panvelpoolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, for Urun and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 1 P.M., 2 P.M., and 8 P.M. The inland post goes out at 4-50 P.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 1-20 P.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Kutch at 7-30 P.M. For all Post Towns in Southern Concan, *i. e.* for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoli, and Ratnagherry, at 10 A.M. For the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5-3 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and close at 3-30 o'clock for letters and 1-30 P.M. for newspapers and books. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. At 8 P.M. and up to the time of starting (5 P.M.) late packets are received by payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, above 1 and not exceeding 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 8 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GRUNDY—May 26th, at the Fort Delhi, the wife of Fred. Leigh Grundy, Lieutenant, 6th Royal Regiment, of a son.
WILLOUGHBY—May 28th, at Allahabad, the wife of H. P. Willoughby, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHAW—SCHONERSTEDT—May 25th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Macalister Thomson, John William Shaw, D.P.W., to Ellen Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late F. A. C. Schonerstedt.

DEATH.

VIVIAN—May 13th, at Sheikh Budin, Gerald, infant son of Major A. Vivian, 3rd P. Cavalry.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1876.

THE telegram which we publish this morning, announcing that the Sultan of Turkey has been dethroned and his nephew the heir presumptive set up in his stead, will cause general surprise; and in the fact that such a movement was in contemplation there is to be found a sufficient explanation of the panic which has taken place on the Stock Exchange and the general excitement in English commercial circles which has caused war rates of insurance to be demanded. It may be considered that this radical change in the Government of Turkey will put an end to the evils which have threatened to push the Ottomans out of Europe and back into Asia, and cause Russia, Austria, and other nations who are concerned in the Turkish embroglio to cry content. Such is not our opinion, however. We do not believe that the rottenness of the Turkish administration was due entirely to the personality of the late Sultan, and we are sure that Russian diplomacy has not been directed solely against him, and that it is not because he has occupied the throne instead of his nephew that the Christian populations in the Herzegovina, Servia, and Montenegro have been fired with the ambition of throwing off the yoke of the Turk once and for ever. Russian diplomacy and the insurrection of the Christians have been prompted by much deeper motives than the displacement of one Sultan in favour of another; and in our opinion the change which has just been effected—by what means, whether by internal or external pressure, has not been shown—will not avert the impending war. In fact, the change will probably have the effect of bringing affairs more speedily to a crisis. It cannot have been effected without confusion, and of this confusion the Servians and Montenegrins, if not the Russians, are certain to take vigorous advantage. We should not wonder if before two months are over the Danubian Principalities and the States on the Adriatic littoral had shaken off all connection with Turkey; and as for the assembled German and English fleets in Besika Bay, it seems clear to us that they will soon be called upon to do something more energetic than remaining stationary where they are. The revolution which has occurred is only a nominal change at the best, and it would be as reasonable to suppose that Turkey will benefit by it as to believe that a demoralised and insolvent firm could weather its difficulties and glide into the smooth waters of calm and prosperity by putting one member of the firm at the head of affairs instead of another. Reuter's telegram is exceedingly meagre, and we shall wait with curiosity to receive further intelligence about the reasons which have induced the Sultan to quit his throne.

Now, however, that the Sultan seems to have retired from playing a prominent part in European politics, it may be as well to give the following sketch of his career up to the present moment:—"Abdul Aziz Khan, "Sultan of Turkey, was born February 9, "1830, being the second son of the Sultan "Mohmoud Khan, who died in 1839, and "brother of the late Sultan Abdool Medjid, "on whose death, June 25, 1861, he ascended "the throne of the Ottoman empire, according "to the custom which prefers a brother to a son "as heir. He has much stronger military tastes "than his predecessor. His Government succeeded in raising several loans in the London "money market, for the avowed object of "reforming the finances of the empire; but "whether these reforms are real or illusory time "alone can prove. One of the most trouble-some questions that for some time affected the "interests of the Porte arose out of the scheme "of M. de Lesseps, for the formation of the Suez "canal, as the Emperor of the French gave a "decision in favour of the Company against the "Viceroy of Egypt, by which the suzerainty of "the Porte was virtually ignored, and its "claim therein imperilled for the future. The "Sultan, who has concluded treaties of com-"merce with France and England, visited the "exhibition at Paris in July, 1867, landed at "Dover July 12, and was enthusiastically "received in London. The Sultan's Govern-"ment was greatly disturbed by the insurrec-"tions in Crete, which were fomented by "Greece; but peace was ultimately restored at "the close of the year 1868."

LITTLE more than a year ago, this Presidency was strangely excited by the condition of affairs in Baroda, and the Government of India was perplexed about the policy it ought to pursue with regard to Mulharrao, whose misgovernment could no longer be left unheeded by the Paramount Power. Lord Northbrook was at first very unwilling to interfere vigorously with the ex-Gaekwar, and if events had not hurried on a crisis in Baroda affairs, we should probably have had Mulharrao still reigning in Baroda. His Excellency appointed a Commission of Inquiry in November 1873 to take evidence upon the complaints of mal-administration which had been brought against Mulharrao, and notwithstanding the Commissioners reported that it was their conviction, "from the vindictive nature of His "Highness Mulharrao's proceedings towards a "large number of persons and his violent and "spoliatory treatment of many of them, that he "was not a Prince who can be reasonably ex-"pected to introduce, of himself, the change of "system absolutely necessary to reform existing "abuses and to place the administration on a "footing to entitle it to the confidence and "support of the British Government," Lord Northbrook was still so unwilling to tackle the Baroda muddle that he was content to appoint Mr. Dadabhai. Naoroji to be Mulharrao's Prime Minister. Mr. Dadabhai was much more successful as an agitator against British rule in India than as a Prime Minister of a Native State, and it was not long before he had to leave Baroda and turn his attention once more to those evils of English rule which make him and a few kindred spirits clothe themselves periodically in sackcloth and ashes. Lord Northbrook might still have been content to try a little more tinkering of Baroda affairs, but, unfortunately for his placid policy, an attempt was made on the 9th November 1874 to poison Colonel Phayre, the British representative at Baroda, and His Excellency was at last compelled to rouse himself to the task of dealing powerfully with Mulharrao. Then followed a succession of events, which were almost dramatic in their life and colour and the rapidity with which they followed each other on the stage of affairs. Colonel Phayre was removed from the Political Residentship and Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly suddenly appeared, armed with powers, not from the Local Government which had hitherto had charge of Baroda, but from the Government of India. The next surprise was the arrest one Thursday morning in January last year of Mulharrao by Sir Lewis Pelly, after a scene in the Residency where His Highness protested, almost with tears, his innocence of the charges brought against him. So secure had His Highness felt in his position that he had issued invitations for a large hunting entertainment which was to take place on the very morning he was arrested, and Sir Lewis Pelly was to have been the principal guest! Once more the scene changes, and in one of the broad-verandahed bungalows of the camp Mulharrao was a prisoner, while his people in the city were struck dumb with surprise, so that they had neither the presence of mind nor the will to do anything. The gold and silver guns, memorials of the barbarous extravagance of the Gaekwar's *régime*, they allowed unresistingly to be dragged out of the city into the British camp; the occupation of the Palace and the strong points in the city by British troops seemed to them to be only the parts of a dream. In a few days more, when the great central fact that Mulharrao was a prisoner in the British camp was realised, excitement spread throughout the Gaekwar's territories, and indeed, it may be said, throughout the whole of the Mahrattas of the country. There were two strongly marked sets of opinions. The poor agriculturists whom Mulharrao and his myrmidons used to grind down to the earth with exactions in order to support the expensive debaucheries of the Court, were delighted; and so were those people who had lived in terror for the sanctity of their homes, and the safety of their lives and property. But there was a large portion of the Mahratta population which, influenced by certain Brahminical schemers, sympathised with Mulharrao and spoke openly of him as a victim of the British Government's lust of territory and power. Mulharrao's arrest was made a handle for stirring up an immense amount of bad and unjust feelings against Englishmen in India; and the lesson was clear—as clear as it was subsequently when Scindia, Jeypore, and Sir Dinker Rao had not the moral courage to condemn the Gaekwar—that it is foolish to suppose that the time has yet come when the British Government can rely upon receiving an impartial judgment from the people of India in grave matters of right or wrong in which powerful and influential natives happen to be concerned. The next great change in the scene was the Court-house in Baroda. On the high platform sat the members of the Commission appointed by the Viceroy to inquire into the charge of poisoning which had been brought against Mulharrao;—Scindia, with his gems and jaunty pink or yellow turban; Dinker Rao, clothed all in white, the picture of an astute Brahmin; quaint-looking little Jeypore with his big silver spectacles, tiny dark Rajpoot turban, and plain black dress; and Sir Richard Couch, Sir Richard Meade, with his Star of India, and Mr. Philip S. Melvill. To the left of the Commissioners, in a recess, sat a thin, bent squinting miserable-faced figure with white cotton gloves—Mulharrao, the first great Native Prince that had ever been tried in this manner by the British Government. Beneath the Commission, there sat at the table a large number of barristers, solicitors, artists, and short-hand writers; and the most distinguished man in the group was Serjeant Ballantine, who had come all the way from London to plead for the Gaekwar. To the left and right sat groups of ladies and officers—some of the former knitting or sewing, and never laying down their work except to take an occasional glance at the prisoner, or at Scindia's flashing diamond necklace, or at the renowned barrister as he conjured up indignation at the treatment which his royal friend had received at the hands of the cruel British Government and its headstrong officials. In the back seats sat a picturesque crowd of natives, listening eagerly to every word of the evidence. No sound was heard but the lazy swinging of the punkahs, the scratching of many busy pens, and the voice of the witness or barrister addressing the Court. Many exciting circumstances took place in that queer little Court house. Witnesses lied in wild confusion; old Court favourites made startling revelations which caused the guilty prisoner to turn his face to the wall; men lost their tempers in a whirlwind of indignation; men reasoned falsely and unjustly to suit their cause; and men astonished their hearers by the unsuspected powers of reasoning and eloquence they brought to bear upon their vigorous denunciation of Mulharrao's crimes and their warm approbation of the conduct of the British Government. After the trial had occupied the best part of a month, the Native Princes, the European Judges, the ladies, the crowds had disappeared; and the Court-house was empty once more; its interior was as dismal as the deserted halls of Balclutha. A period of anxious waiting for the verdict ensued. The Mahratta feeling throughout the country grew more intense, and Mulharrao's supporters bolder. At length the fiat went forth from Her Majesty's Government, and Mulharrao was for ever deposed from the throne of Baroda. One night the miserable ex-Gaekwar was taken quietly to a siding and placed in a special train, and ere daybreak next morning he was well on his way to Madras, where he is likely to become to the capital of the Benighted Presidency what the ex-King of Oudh is to the residents of Calcutta. Already he is nearly forgotten. He is far from Mahratta intrigue, and his thoughts are now said to be concentrated on the pleasant tricks of chemistry. The Government of India brought Jumnabaee, the widow of the former Gaekwar, from Poona, with her daughter Tarabaee, and installed her in the ex-Gaekwar's Palace, and placed Tarabaee temporarily on the *gadee*, in token of the esteem felt by it for the loyal services of Khunderao. Here was another strange turn in the wheel of fortune; for only a few years before this event took place, Jumnabaee had been glad to flee from Mulharrao from Baroda, and there seemed little likelihood of Tarabaee ever again seeing those scenes over which her father was the ruler. But there was still a stranger turn in the wheel to come! For 150 years a humble family of cultivators had been living in obscurity in Khandeish. They had a tradition that they were descended from one of the collateral lines of the royal family of Baroda; but they went on ploughing the earth and tending their few bullocks, undreaming of power and wealth. Suddenly, however, when Mulharrao was deposed, and the Government of India had decided not to permit his son by Luxmeebaee to occupy the throne, a light shone in upon their ambition. They made certain representations to Government. Inquiries were made into their statements by British officers, and the end of the matter was that the Government of India concluded that the Khandeish family were the direct descendants of Pertabrao, the son of Peelajee, who was the founder of the Baroda State, and that the selection of a ruler for Baroda should be made from that family. People in Baroda used to believe that Pertabrao was an illegitimate son of Peelajee's; but strange testimonies of Pertabrao's legitimacy were soon forthcoming. The registers in the temple of an old priest in Nassick bore the record of Pertabrao's visit there once upon a time, and if he had not been the legitimate son of Peelajee no Brahmin could have made such an entry in the sacred records. A brass plate of undoubted antiquity was found with Pertabrao's name duly engraved among those of the other sons of Peelajee; and, moreover, in Mulharrao's Palace an old prayer-book was discovered in which Pertabrao was mentioned as a son of Peelajee. The supporters of Mulharrao's line tried to put Luxmeebaee's child on the throne, and on the 28th April the memorable riots took place which have since been nicknamed the Battle of Baroda. Jeykurrin, the chief of the zenana guard, managed to clutch Luxmeebaee's son and place the poor little wretch upon the gilt mattress of the throne room; and a few people were foolish enough to cry "Long live the King!" to the child. But the appearance of the British troops in the city soon put an end to the riot; Je

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DETHRONEMENT OF THE SULTAN OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

LONDON, 30TH MAY.

The anounncement that the Sultan has been dethroned was to-day officially made. His nephew the Heir Presumptive, Murad Effendi, has been proclaimed Sultan in his stead.

RETURN OF LORD NORTHBROOK.

Lord Northbrook arrived in London yesterday.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, 30TH MAY.

Betting at Midnight.

1½ to 1	against	Petrach.
4½ to 1	,,	Mineral Colt.
6 to 1	,,	Skylark.
8 to 1	,,	Forerunner.
9 to 1	,,	All Heart.
33 to 1	,,	Wild Tommy.
33 to 1	,,	Braconnier.
33 to 1	,,	Hardrada.
40 to 1	,,	Julius Cæsar.
40 to 1	,,	Great Tom.
50 to 1	,,	Bay Wyndham.
50 to 1	,,	Coltness.

OBITUARY.—The Right Hon. Sir William Weir Hogg, Bart.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 29TH MAY.

The Bombay Mails of the 8th instant via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 1st instant arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 29TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been depressed.

6 per cent. Consols for account ..... 94¾.

Bar Silver ..... 52.

The sum of £101,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Cathay and Benclough.

Departure.—Indis.

IT is officially announced that the rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1s. 8d. per rupee. Schedule 17 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

THE quantity of cotton despatched from the Central Provinces and Berar in the week ending 20th May amounted to 4,818 bales, making the total for the season 227,083 bales, or 79,412 bales less than last year and 70,000 bales less than 1873-74 and 7,000 bales more than in 1872-73.

THE Rangoon railway, the local papers state, cannot possibly be opened for traffic to Prome before April of next year, owing to the necessity of waiting for the consolidation of newly raised embankments. Some fifty miles will be completed by November, but it is not thought advisable to work the line in sections.

THE *Globe* of Friday afternoon, May 12, contains the following announcement:—"We are authorised to state that Princess Christian was safely delivered of a prince at half-past one o'clock this morning at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, and that her Royal Highness and the infant prince are doing well. Her Royal Highness has now three sons and two daughters."

IN the City of Joypore there is a gate called *Sanganeer*. This gate is sacred, having traditions centuries old connected with it and the Brahmins. On a certain day, the Ajmere paper relates, a corpse was conveyed through this gate which caused a great commotion amongst the people, and the Maharajah hearing of the innovation, caused the sentry at the gate and the relatives of the deceased to be imprisoned, where they are now comfortably accommodated waiting His Highness's pleasure.

THE *China Mail* says:—Although the seizure of the Carisbrooke has led to the opening of a port in Hainan to British trade, nothing, apparently, has as yet been decided upon regarding the delinquency of that steamer. Her cargo is still in Messrs. Russell and Co.'s godowns, at Wanchi, and as a great portion of it is composed of fish, raw hides, and other perishable merchandise usually found in native cargoes, it is not likely to improve by age. In fact it is understood that much of the cargo is already in a decomposed state.

THE printers in Indian newspaper offices are incorrigible. Yesterday we published a paragraph relating to Colonel Purvis, of Murree, but the printers persisted in disguising him as "Purois." Several Indian newspapers have endeavoured to make out that Colonel Purvis is dead, but his friends will be glad to learn that he has decided, by living, to prove the occasional inexactness of newspaper information. A telegram has been received in Bombay by one of Colonel Purvis' relations stating that he is all right and does not mean to die for some time yet if he can help it.

A CURIOUS phase of native credulity has been shown at Singapore during the last month or so in the shape of a scare among boys, syces, gardeners, sampan men and others and still continued on May 13th. It is current among them and fully believed that the Government wants a few hundred heads to inaugurate the new water-works, and has secretly issued instructions to its myrmidons to get them, offering a reward of 40 dirs. for each head. The result has been that no servant will go out alone after dark; and all the harbour sampan men take refuge in the river at night. The origin of this extraordinary delusion is unknown.

SIR SALAR JUNG and his party arrived at Rome on the 4th inst., and were received by the King of Italy on the following morning. They afterwards visited Sir. Augustus Paget, who had previously called on Sir Salar, and with whom they dined in the evening. On Monday Sir Salar Jung and his suite were received by the Pope. His Holiness expressed his gratitude to Sir Salar for the protection afforded by the Nizam to Catholics and his hope that it would continue. He then entered into conversation with the members of the suite, giving them his hand to kiss, and promising to pray for them. Sir Salar Jung afterwards left Rome for Florence.

AS a climax to the festivities at Bangkok of the new year, the two Kings of Siam honoured the ex-Regent by giving him a bath and new suits of apparel. The Second King made his visit on Thursday, the 13th April, and the First on Saturday evening, the 15th. The custom at new year's day of bathing those who are held in high esteem, is very common. The women bathe the priests. Children bathe their parents. On the 20th April the venerable Governor of Paknam with his daughter, one of the ladies of the Palace of the ex-Regent stated that she was going to her old home that she might bathe her father at the beginning of the new year.

JUDGMENT was given by Sir R. Phillimore on May 9 in the case of the Franconia. The action was entered in the sum of 45,000*l.* and a cross suit had been instituted on behalf of the Franconia against the owners of the Strathclyde. The owners of the cargo on board the Strathclyde had also brought an action against the Franconia in a sum of 20,000*l.*, but the parties in that suit had consented to be bound by the decision in the case at present before the Court. The learned judge, after elaborately giving his reasons for the conclusions he had arrived at, stated that the Franconia was alone to blame for the collision, and therefore his judgment was in favour of the owners of the Strathclyde.

WHATEVER may be thought of the teetotal movement among the European soldiers there seems to be no doubt that it is spreading very rapidly. By the returns for May this year, it seems that there are 7,400 non-commissioned officers and men of the service on the rolls of the total abstinence societies. The originator and great promoter of the movement is the Rev. Mr. Gregson, of Agra, the Honorary Secretary of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association of India. Full of zeal, devoted to the soldier, speaking to them in language that works wonders upon them, Mr. Gregson has gathered together nearly 7,500 soldiers of the Bengal Presidency, principally, as adherents to the cause he represents, Mr Gregson has thus made very strenuous efforts to check the fruitful cause of military crime in this country.

THE *Penang Gazette* of the 13th May publishes intelligence from Acheen to the 9th May, and the news is not favorable for the Dutch. It is true, says the *Gazette*, that the reports spread by natives, are generally absurdly exaggerated, nor are we convinced that Syed Abdulrahman will meet with the support which his partisans would fain see him acquire. Yet the spirit of resistance is far from broken, and the Achinese have again given proofs of their determination to continue the war. They lately attacked the Dutch at a fortified camp, near Oleyley, the thriving port of Acheen Besaar. They were speedily repulsed, but not before they had killed 2 Dutch officers and 4 or 5 privates, besides wounding several of their enemy. The Achinese loss was heavy; they left a dozen killed on the field. There have been heavy rains at Acheen, which have caused serious damage. Tunku Payah, well known at Penang, one of the foremost champions of the independence of Acheen and a warrior of great renown, left Penang a few days ago for Acheen, in order to take part in the war.

THE *Star of India*, published at Ajmere, has the following reflections on Bombay doings:—"The *Bombay Gazette* has discovered an *Old Savage* in the *Times of India* of 29th ultimo. The subject of the article is a review of Mr. Trevelyan's late two volume publication of the private letters and life of Lord Macaulay. The *Times of India's* leader is partly a *rechauffé* and partly a verbatim repetition of an article which appeared in the *Athenæum* of 8th of April 1876;—or, as the *Gazette* puts it, the *Athenæum's* article is only as much changed in appearance as the Editor of the *Times of India* himself would be if he were put into a sack and well-shuffled and ruffled. In our opinion the Editor of the *Times* was not the writer of that leader;—what time has the editor of a leading paper to review a dry two volume biography, some rising young critic did it and of all plagiarists that ever existed reviewers and general critics are the most barefaced. The present *expose* will be a caution to the *Times of India* not to trust to professional or rather snobbish critics to write reviews as leaders for them.

AN explanation is offered by the Lahore paper regarding the mysterious Narain Narain Singh, who is not wanted in the Punjab as Ram Singh Kuka. There was a Narain Singh, who was the manager of the estates of Sirdar Arjan Singh, of Rangar Nangal. In Griffin's immortal "Punjab Chiefs," Arjan Singh's mother is described as "the maternal aunt of Rani Chund Kour, the widow of Kharrak Singh and mother of Nao Nihal Singh" (grandson of the Maharaja Dhalip Singh). Narain Singh fought against the English at Multan and Chinot, and there is a native story current regarding his joking with John Lawrence on the subject. This Narain Singh was exiled to Benares and is still living. There is another Narain Singh, the son of Sirdar Teja Singh, Atariwala, who was exiled some time ago to Bareilly from the Panjab where he died, leaving an only son, Narain Singh. Now, it seems to be probable that as Ghulab Singh, Atariwala, was allowed to return to his native country, he should make an effort to get his nephew back also. We really forget whether the faithful Diwan Narain Singh, of Atari, is still alive. If not, there would be some official humour in amnestying a dead and loyal subject.

WRITING about the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, the *Friend of India* says:—"The Government of Bombay by refusing the use of the Town Hall to the public when they wished to memorialise the Secretary of State against the Revenue Bill, meant to make it clear to all men and to the India Office that there was no collusion between the Government and the promoters of the meeting. It was the more desirable that that should be made clear, because, as now appears, the Bombay Government contemplated itself making a representation to the Secretary of State on the subject. It was thought by some that the Bombay Government considered its duty done when it represented its objections to the Government of India, and that it would not persist in its opposition after the Bill had passed the usual stages in this country. It was even thought that it was a feeling of loyalty to the Supreme Government which made it seem to discountenance the public meeting. But it has not laid aside its opposition, and the weight of its opposition will be strengthened by the independent opposition of the public. The subject is one on which the Government of Bombay has a right to be heard, and when that Government is backed by the public opinion of the presidency, and that public opinion finds an echo all over India, surely the Marquis of Salisbury will think seriously before he gives his consent to the Bill."

[illegible]sing on now amongst railway [illegible] some cessation of labour on [illegible]e of the clergy have joined in a [illegible] Home Boards of Directors, urging [illegible]ideration the fact that a very large [illegible]he servants of the Company are so [illegible]ch employed on the Lord's Day as to be debarred, except as an occasional thing, from being present at the public religious services they conduct. The *Railway Service Gazette* adds:—"The Railway employés of the Running Department also are not idle, but are seconding the efforts of their pastors, in a petition to the Home Board, detailing the hardship they suffer in being obliged to work on the Sabbath day, particularly those who have families cannot do justice to them, cannot guide the affairs of their households, or bring up their children as they desire, in a truly Christian manner. It is not very much that the petitioners ask; they are aware that the exigencies of the service necessitate the running of some of the passenger trains on Sunday; but they venture to think that an alteration could be effected whereby goods drivers and guards at least might be able to enjoy the repose and rest which is looked for on the Sabbath day. As the goods traffic is not kept up on Sundays on the G. I. P. and Madras Railways, what necessity is there for goods trains being run on Sundays on the E. I. line?"

THE division on Sir Henry James's motion on Thursday night, May 10, differed very little from that which took place on March 16 on the Marquis of Hartington's motion against the title of Empress. The number of members who took part in the division of last night was, however, larger. Lord Hartington's motion was defeated by 307 to 292 votes (including tellers), and Sir Henry James's by 336 to 228. No Conservative appears to have voted in the minority. The only liberals who voted with the Government were the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Andrew Lusk, and Mr. Yeaman. Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Ripley, and Dr. Kenealy also voted in the majority. A few Home Rulers voted for Sir Henry James's motion. Among them were Lord F. Conyngham, Lord Robert Montagu, Mr. Errington, Mr. Maldon, Captain Nolan, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. O'Byrne, Hon. Mr. O'Gallaghan, and about six others. Sir George Bowyer and Major O'Gorman voted with the Government. Mr. Butt and the remainder of the Home Rulers abstained from voting. Among the Liberals who were absent were Lord Ernest Bruce, Sir George Balfour, Colonel Carington, Viscount Macduff, the Marquis of Stafford, Sir F. Perkins, Mr. Roebuck, Sir Sidney Waterlow, Sir Edward Watkin, and Mr. McCullagh Torrens. Several of these hon. members voted with the Government on Lord Hartington's motion. Twenty-one members of the late Ministry, including Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Bright, voted for the motion. The numbers were 334 to 226.

THE following details of the outrage at Salonica have been telegraphed to the Turkish Ambassador in London:—

A young Christian village girl, who had embraced Islamism, having arrived by railway at Salonica, some parties who awaited her arrival at the station proceeded to conduct her, according to custom, to the residence of the Governor-General, when about 150 individuals, whom the United States consul had assembled, made a rush at the girl, tore off her veil and mantle, and, carrying her away by force, took her to the house of a Christian, thereby exasperating the Mussulmans, who witnessed this scene of violence. Shortly afterwards the excited crowd marched *en masse* to the residence of the Governor to insist upon the young Mussulman being brought thither, and the people collected in a mosque awaiting her arrival. The Governor, having been informed that the consuls of Germany and France had entered the mosque, which had been invaded by the crowd, immediately proceeded thither in person to induce the consuls to leave and to calm the people, but all his efforts were useless. As the young girl did not arrive the populace wrenched the bars from the grating, and, thus provided with weapons, fell upon the consuls. Though the Governor attempted by desperate efforts to shield them with his own person, he was unable to afford them protection, and they fell under the blows of their assailants. Shortly afterwards the troops which had arrived from the Ottoman stations and the barracks succeeded in dispersing the rioters.

The German Consul was named Henry Abbott, and he was a British subject. The name of the murdered French Consul is Paul Moulin. It seems that the three consuls were all related to each other, two of them having married daughters of the third. It is said that the outrage was not unpremeditated, that all the Consuls except Mr. Blunt, the English Consul, had warned the Governor, and even the Porte, of the intended massacre.

THE missionary societies at home have taken measures to storm Central Africa. We read in the *Friend of India* that various missionary bodies have entered with ardour on the new field for propagating the Gospel in Central Africa. Besides Livingstonia, the mission centre which the Free Church of Scotland is founding at the Southern end of Lake Nyassa, there will be a Scotch Established Church Mission on the borders of the lake, and Bishop Steere and the Universities mission are prospecting at the north end where they propose to establish their mission. Then on Lake Tanganyika the London Missionary Society proposes to establish a mission at Ujiji, the place so closely connected with the last labours and last moments of David Livingstone. The Church Missionary Society have chosen their places of work at Uganda and Karague on the Victoria Nyanza. To the kings of these places—Mtesa and Rumanika, letters have been addressed requesting for the missionaries a favourable reception. Such an outburst of evangelising zeal is surely welcome, and we trust the prayer of the missionaries now on the spot will be fulfilled, that "our coming may herald the Sun of Righteousness, dispelling the darkness which for centuries has reigned over this dark continent." Meanwhile, let us also hope that the enthusiasm may not die away with the novelty and romance which now invest Central Africa with attractive charms, and that a little of it may be reflected on old established missions like those in India, where the romance has long ago been toned down to very sober reality.

THE unexpectedly large expenditure incurred by "that fellow Robinson" and Co. during the Prince of Wales's visit continues to form the subject of a warm correspondence between the Madras authorities and the Government of India. The *Madras Times* takes up the cudgel on behalf of its own Government, and makes a vigorous answer to the charge of extravagance. It admits that a good deal too much money was spent, but fastens the whole responsibility on the indecision of the Prince himself, and his two principal advisers, Sir Bartle Frere and Dr. Fayrer, who could never make up their minds what route His Royal Highness should travel by. It was at first arranged, it says, that the Prince should land at Beypore and visit the Anamallays. Then it was doubted whether the Beypore route would be safe, cholera being abroad, and the route *via* Tuticorin and that direct by sea to Madras had each to be looked after, and a fresh programme was issued every half-hour. Each change of plan led to a heavy additional outlay in order that the Prince might travel with "all the splendour and comfort that the Government of India so much desired." "Times and routes were altered, and altered back again, Collectors were instructed to make preparations, to undo their preparations and to make their preparations over again. Are the Government of India so innocent as not to know that this sort of thing costs money?" This is, the *Friend of India* supposes, a plain, unofficial version of the reply to the Government of India which the Madras Government has made officially and it cannot be denied that there is much force in it. Still, after making all due allowance for the great expense to which the sister Presidency was put by having to spend more or less money on several alternative routes, the excess of sixty thousand rupees in the Madras bill over the whole cost of the Prince's journeys, sports, and entertainments in Bengal and Upper India seems to be but partially accounted for, and we cannot share the indignation to which our southern contemporary has been moved by the fact that the central government has now "even taken to disputing items" in the accounts. The tax-payer will in any case have to pay heavily for the royal *tamasha*, and it is only right that his pocket should be spared as far as possible.

THE results of the war in Perak have already begun to show themselves in Larut. The *Penang Gazette* writes as follows on the state of affairs:—"All the revenues of that young State have been absorbed in the larger, but at present less productive Perak. Our merchants in Penang here, are beginning to call out and they certainly have a substantial grievance. Formerly there were no import duties in Larut, not even on opium. Now, however, these are daily increasing portentously, in number and irksomeness. Many goods not previously taxed, besides the ordinary imports, such as rice, opium, tobacco, salt, are now subjected to very heavy dues. This is a sufficiently sad result of the late campaign, but it is not the chief misfortune. According to the old treaty between the Sultan of Perak and the Indian Government the tribute paid on tin was six dollars a bhar, which is under two dollars a picul. The tax exacted by the Tunku Mantri of Larut, when he was endeavouring to govern alone his turbulent Chinese, was nineteen dollars per bhar of three and a half piculs. This included all duties, royalty and so on. The dues are now increasing to a very high percentage, so much so that Larut miners cannot sell at all. Fifteen dollars a bhar is now paid to the Government and this for a bhar of 321 catties instead of the old 350. At Klang and Salangore, one slab in every ten goes to the Government, that is, ten per cent. Now our Larut tin miners have to pay fifteen dollars for royalty, &c., and the carriage, including coolie hire, transport to Penang and so on, amounts to a couple of dollars more, raising the total cost to nearly six dollars a picul or between twenty-five and thirty per cent. This, at the present rate of tin (dolrs. 20-4C) precludes Larut tin from being sold except at a dead loss. Why should Larut be more hardly treated than Klang and Salengore? Surely we are not going to kill the goose with the golden eggs? The sudden rise to prosperity of Larut, during the last year or two, was marvellous. Villages, works, good roads and bridges sprang up as it were, at the wave of a fairy wand. It would be a pity to check the growth with the frost of over-taxation. Hitherto Larut has supplied money for Perak as well as for itself. If the present system be persisted in, we shall find it unable to support itself."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 12TH MAY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Travancore, Commander W. B. Andrews, arrived in harbour last night from Suez with the English Mails of the 12th inst. on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SUEZ.

Mr and Mrs C Hogg — Condr Bather
Mr Saunders — Master Bather
Mr Boileau — Mr G Petter
Mrs Chambers — Mr J Hayes
Mr Hardinge

From Brindisi—Mr Bulman.
From Alexandria—Mr. Smale.

FROM ADEN.

Surg Major Grant — Lieut H H Brooke
Col J Fuller — 54 deck passengers.
Miss Minto

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 12TH MAY.

THE Prince of Wales's tour ended yesterday, and His Royal Highness was welcomed home with a reception which, if possible, must have excelled in enthusiasm anything of the sort that he has witnessed since he left these shores. The newspapers will give you the details, but they cannot overcolour the warmth of the greeting. The weather was fine, the "season" was in its height, and the *route* of the royal *cortège* was along the most aristocratic part of London. It also pleased the popular sentiment that the Prince should be accompanied by his wife and children, and that the latter should have ventured to meet him out at sea, and further that the Prince should regard it as his first duty, before he ever put foot upon his own door step, to call upon his royal mother. Once, and once only, have I known His Royal Highness so enthusiastically cheered as he was yesterday,—I refer to his memorable visit to St. Paul's on Thanksgiving Day. It is not far to seek for the cause of all this warmth. Everybody has now come to regard the visit to India as having done good, not alone towards fostering the loyalty of the Empire, but also to the Prince, as enlarging his experience and showing him the responsibilities of his position. The pluck of having undertaken such a journey, and the credit of having acquitted himself so well as he has done in his relations with the natives and the officials, and amid the dangers of the hunting field, contribute circumstances for commendation. As tax-payers, too, the British public have some cause for approval. When they heard that he had received presents, which some estimated at quarter of a million sterling, and many at more than £100,000, there was a fear that His Royal Highness's well known liberality might have led him into a much larger expenditure than had been sanctioned by Parliament. We are now told by *Vanity Fair* that there will be no necessity to ask the House of Commons for any more money. I have good reason for discrediting that statement. I believe the Prince's expenditure has been many thousands of pounds in excess of the estimate, and in the present temper of the country, and with a mechanical Ministerial majority, I shall be greatly surprised if Mr. Disraeli does not, before the close of the Session, ask Parliament for a supplemental vote. For the next two months the Prince will have a giddy round of receptions and entertainments. The two chief events will be the banquet and ball in the city, (to which the Queen has also been invited,) and the visit to the Crystal Palace. In connection with the Princess of Wales going out to meet her husband, I may mention a circumstance which may occasion some surprise. Her Royal Highness asked the Queen for permission to sleep at Osborne on the Wednesday night rather than have to stay at Portsmouth, but Her Majesty refused her permission and advised her to apply to the Admiralty for the use of one of the yachts. This was done and the Enchantress had to be hurriedly prepared with sleeping accommodation for the Princess and her children.

A few of those members of Parliament who make Liberal professions and are given to Conservative performances, have been loud in their blame of Sir Henry James for persisting in his motion against the Government with reference to the proclamation of the new royal title. The report was also sedulously spread that the Marquis of Hartington disapproved the conduct of his lieutenant. The opinion, however, of the Liberal party in general was that the procla mation was a scandalous breach of Parliamentary pledges, against which the Liberal party was bound to enter a protest; and the Marquis of Hartington last night distinctly stated that the feeling of hostility to the motion attributed to him had never had existence. At the same time the manner in which the motion was introduced furnishes one additional proof of the unskilful management of the Opposition. It was ridiculous to expose the party to the crushing defeat of last night, for a majority of 108 will do much towards removing the unpopularity into which the Opposition had partially succeeded in bringing the Bill. The proper course would have been to follow the precedent set in the House of Lords—that is to say, to raise the question in such a form that the party would not have been compelled by the rules of the House, as they were compelled last night, to go to a division. This could have been done by proposing a simple motion of adjournment on going into a Committee of Supply; and this was made the more easily by the date at which the proclamation was issued. The proclamation appeared on a Friday, and the House did not meet till the following Monday, and thus the Liberal leaders were placed in a doubly advantageous position. They could make their protest at the earliest date possible; and the protest to be truly effectual should follow immediately upon the proclamation; and they had sufficient time to fully consider their line of action.

The debate itself was of the dullest. Sir Henry James is ordinarily one of the most effective speakers in the House, but last night he produced scarcely any impression. However, he had this excuse: his speech necessarily consisted for the most part of quotation, and scarcely any speaker can at the same time quote and impress. He raised, however, one hearty laugh by reading the patent appointing Mr. Cavendish Bentinck Judge-Advocate-General, in which that honourable gentleman is credited with the possession of "learning, skill and ability." The joke can only be understood by a full knowledge of the personal characteristics of Mr. Bentinck, and suffice it to say that he is not a member of any Good Templar Lodge; that he was in opposition one of the most intemperate and unscrupulous obstructionists in the business; and that his appointment to his present office is one of the most scandalous of Mr. Disraeli's many scandalous abuses of patronage. Mr. Hardy, who replied to Sir Henry James, was as Mr. Hardy usually is in party debates, hot and voluble; occasionally pointed, and generally unreasonable. Then came dinner hour; and Mr. Childers was left to deliver a harangue in shrill treble to empty benches; after which utter dullness and Mr. Pease, Mr. Lopes *et hoc genus*, settled darkly upon the House. When the House had refilled, Mr. Osborne Morgan, the funeral advocate of the Burials Bill, was delivering a vehement harangue; whereat everybody groaned, and sought by audible conversation to shut Mr. Morgan up, or, that having wholly failed, to shut him out, for no ordinary tympanum could long withstand the voice of a Morgan. Sir George Bowyer, whose old age might fitly seek some other platform than the House of Commons, had the splendid audacity to attempt forcing his senilities upon the jaded assembly; but Sir Robert Peel having arisen at the same moment, his name was of course loudly called for. You will judge of the interest of the debate when I say that the member for Tamworth made the most successful speech of the evening. He kept the House in roars of laughter, but what did he say? It is impossible to quote anything, which, when written, would provoke the semblance of a smile. For instance, one of the sentences, which created infinite merriment, consisted of the not very remarkable words: "The speech of the ex-Attorney-General was a bad speech." The secret of Sir Robert Peel's success was this: he was personal, he used expressions of gross ill-taste, he was all through *naïf*, and the House, which had taken its dinner, and had been blessed with Mr. Morgan as an aid to digestion, listened gladly to this blustering, blundering *bonhomme*, who did not part ularly mind what he said. Mr. Gladstone refused to speak, wishing to give members below the gangway an opportunity of delivering themselves; and Mr. Bright was silent, fearing that the strong feeling he had on the conduct of the Government, would translate itself into rather strong language. Sir William Harcourt delivered a ponderous, and Mr. Disraeli a dull speech. The Marquis of Hartington was characteristically courageous in taking upon himself a part of the responsibility which it had been sought to thrust wholly on Sir Henry James; and evoked loud cheers, when alluding to some complements from Sir Robert Peel and others, he rejected with delicately veiled scorn the "patronage" thus kindly offered him. Dr. Kenealy delivered the first speech since his entrance to the House that has been listened to, and that showed any cleverness; and Mr. Butt declared himself for the Government, in the hope, as some think, of thus obtaining the release of the Fenian prisoners. When the majority of 108 was announced, the Tories yelled for at least five minutes; an enthusiastic Ministerialist below the gangway, more distinguished in the hunting field than the Senate, reviving with a shrill roar the cheers, when they began to grow faint, and thus ended what has been wittily called the great action of *James v. Jeames*.

As I indicated some weeks ago would probably be the case, the Indian Legislation Bill has been withdrawn. I should not be surprised to see a similar fate in store for the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, which has found one or two strong opponents within the India Office.

It is still a doubtful question whether Sir Salar Jung will receive his salute of 17 guns. There is a hope in some quarters that he may land at Folkestone, where there are no batteries, and so yield his claims to the stress of circumstances. Others, however, urge that his proper honours should be paid to him without grudge, and for that reason alone his landing should take place at Dover. I have a strong impression that the latter course will be adopted.

The condition of the Native Army was accidentally introduced into the discussions of the House of Commons the other evening, and language was used which is not likely to escape observation in India. The subject is very little understood here, and it is not improbable that a discussion may be raised upon it.

The London special correspondents who were out with the Prince in India are going to flood us with permanent records of His Royal Highness's travels. Dr. W. H. Russell will have a book, Messrs. Forbes and Henty another, Mr. J. D. Gay a third, and Mr. G. P. Wheeler a fourth.

The following movements have, I hear, just been arranged for the Indian reliefs during the next twelve months:—The B Brigade of Royal Horse Artillery will go to India and the A Brigade will come home. The 12th Lancers will go out and the 16th Lancers return. The 2nd Battalion of the 11th Foot will relieve the 1st Battalion which will return home. The 1st Battalion of the 12th Foot, the 2nd Battalion of the 17th Foot, and the 4th Battalion of the 60th Rifles will also go to India; the other regiments to come home being the 2nd Battalion of the 19th Foot, the 55th Foot, and the 108th Foot.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, May 12.)

THE Prince of Wales returned to England on Thursday, May 11, reaching Portsmouth at 2.45 p.m., and London at 6.44 p.m. He was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

His Royal Highness immediately after landing at Portsmouth, received and replied to an address from the Corporation. He then left for London.

A number of distinguished personages were assembled at the Victoria Railway Station, which was beautifully decorated, and here again another loyal address was presented by the Corporation of the City.

On leaving the train His Royal Highness at once entered the carriage and drove to Buckingham Palace by a circuitous route through streets filled with loyal crowds.

The Prince of Wales is to be entertained at the Guildhall on Friday, May 19, at a banquet and ball, to which 2000 invitations have been issued. The honour of this hospitality will secure for the Lord Mayor the distinction of a baronetcy.

Sir Henry James brought forward last night, May 11, a motion criticising the Proclamation, which was a vote of censure on the Government, and was negatived by a majority of 108, the figures being 334 to 226.

A debate took place on a motion of Mr. Baillie-Cochrane's on the Central Asian Question in the House of Commons on Friday night, May 5. The chief speakers were Mr. Forsyth, who supported the motion, Sir G. Campbell, and Mr. Disraeli.

The Merchant Shipping Bill has passed through committee. There have also been debates on the Royal Academy and on Barristers' Fees.

The Duke of Connaught returned to England on Monday, May 8, much gratified with his visit to Spain.

On Monday, May 8, an Italian ironclad, the Duilio, in many respects an Italian Inflexible, was launched at Castellamare, and on Wednesday the Temeraire was floated out of dock at Chatham.

The summer manœuvres will take place this year at Salisbury or Aldershot, occupying from the 3rd to 29th July.

Sir Rutherford Alcock is about to succeed Sir Henry Rawlinson as President of the Royal Geographical Society. He is said to have the support of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

News has been received from Colonel A. Gordon on the Upper Nile down to the 10th February.

It is said that the Bishopric of Calcutta has been offered to the Rev. Mr. Maclagan, of Kensington, a High Churchman, but not a Ritualist.

Lord Granville will move two resolutions to amend the Burial Laws, according to the wishes of the Nonconformists, on Monday next, May 15.

At the sale of the Wynn-Ellis collection of pictures, Gainsborough's painting of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire fetched £10,600, being purchased by Messrs. Agnew.

The Philadelphia Exhibition was opened on Wednesday (May 10). 200,000 being present at the event.

The disturbances in Barbadoes have extended to Tobago.

The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies have assembled after the Easter recess. There have been *fêtes* at Orleans in honour of Joan of Arc. The debate on the amnesty to the Communist prisoners is expected to begin on Monday next, May 15.

The question of religious toleration is still being discussed in the Spanish Cortes.

A conference of the Chancellors of the German, Russian, and Austrian Empires is being held at Berlin on the subject of the disturbances in the Turkish Empire.

There has been a serious riot at Salonica between the Christians and Mahomedans, the German and French Consuls being killed. The German Consul was an English subject.

It is understood that the discussion at the conference of Imperial Chancellors will chiefly turn upon the Turkish guarantees for the execution of the reforms demanded by the insurgents. An occupation might take place, but that is a question to be reserved for future consideration.

The Khedive of Egypt has promulgated a decree for the unification of his debt.

The weather is miserably cold and ungenial.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir. J. M. Wilson, Bart.; Sir James Hall, Bart.; Sir Hugh Willims, Bart.; Sir J. T. Tyrell; A. J. Beresford Hope, M.P.; J. D. Wadge, late Bom. C.S.; Major A. Woodburn. Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. R. J. Brown, late 14th Hussars; Countess of Essex; F. G. Kerin, Surg.-Maj. 2nd Life Guards; Capt. C. S. Forbes, R.N.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN ENGLAND.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, in a long letter dated May 11 describes the voyage of the Serapis from Lisbon to Portsmouth. The voyage was very rough towards the close. We then are told of the

MEETING WITH THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Shanklin Light was made out at 7-35 a.m., May 10th, and as the familiar scenes came out like some approaching panorama every eye was strained eagerly up the narrow stretch of water between the Isle of Wight and the mainland. At 10 a.m., the Alberta was reported to be in sight, with a steam tender, probably the Pigmy, in attendance. It was not the Alberta all the same, but the Enchantress, and she was at anchor in comparatively smooth water; for the sea off the Needles was rough and tumbling. At 10-15 a. m., the Serapis passed the Needles. Soon afterwards a little yellow funnel with a red burgee came bowling down to meet her with two men on board. One of these, an elderly gentleman, stood up, and cheered so vigorously that he attracted the Prince's attention, and may rest satisfied with the honour of being the first Englishman to welcome His Royal Highness in British waters. A yacht came next, but the Channel by the Shingles was comparatively clear for some time, till steamers—the Carisbrook, the Prince Leopold, the Heather Bell, &c—laden with people who swarmed like bees on the decks, came down to greet the Prince, and almost scrubbed sides with the Serapis.

The Enchantress, in obedience to signal, now stood on ahead towards Yarmouth in quest of smoother water. Crowds of people could be seen on the pier at Ryde taking in the spectacle. At 10-45 a.m. Fort Victoria saluted, but somehow or other the saluting was rather late in the day. The Prince was on the bridge, glass in hand, with his eyes fixed on the Enchantress, which had the Princess's standard flying. Presently the Prince of Wales and their children were distinguished amid the crowd on her deck. Close to Yarmouth the Serapis slowed, and the Enchantress, altering her course, came down towards her, passing close on her port side. Then the crew from the rigging, the officers on the decks, and all the gentlemen and others on board the Serapis, led by Captain Glyn, gave three cheers and a few cheers more, which proved that their constitutions were not affected by the climate of India. The band played "Home, Sweet Home," the Marines presented arms, and as the Royal yacht rounded the stern of the Serapis, and came up on her starboard quarter, and every one could see the Princess and her children, men confessed that they felt a little inclination to gulp down something in their throats. The Serapis anchored at 11 a.m., the barge was lowered, and immediately the Prince, attended by a few of his suite, embarked, and was rowed off to the Enchantress. It may be imagined with what joy he was welcomed there by those he loved. In a couple of minutes or so the Princess of Wales and the Royal children left the yacht and came on board the Serapis. The band was drawn up on the maindeck, the officers in full uniform, the Marines under Major Snow, as well as the gentlemen of the Prince's suite, in a line extending along the deck up to the entrance to the saloon. The Princess had a gracious smile or a pleasant word for those who were presented to her by the Prince and to the Royal children. The great ship seemed a treasure house of wonders and delight, for there were tigers and tailless dog, elephants, bear, horses, ostriches, leopards, birds, diminutive ponies and cattle, monkeys, to be visited and admired. The Duke of Sutherland, Lord Colville, Colonel Kingscote, the Marquis of Hamilton, Lady Sheffield and many others, Lady Carington, Lord Aylesford, Mr. Sumner, Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Gray, and several other gentlemen came on board, some from the Fire Queen, others from the Enchantress. General Ponsonby also came on behalf of Her Majesty to welcome the Prince. At 12 the Serapis weighed and steamed towards Portsmouth, followed by many steamers, and awakening up the forts and shipping as she passed. At 1-30 p. m. she was off Cowes; the battery on the Club House fired a salute, and many people could be seen on shore. In half-an-hour afterwards, or less, the Royal party went down to luncheon in the saloon, in the midst of which his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh came on board to welcome his brother.

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO LONDON.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY 12.

It has been the good fortune of but few men in any age of the world's history to receive such a "Welcome home" as that with which the Prince of Wales was greeted to-day, after his six months' absence from among us. The desire to give the Prince a hearty reception, in the highest sense of the term, was something more than any of us could have anticipated. It developed itself day by day as the time of his landing became nearer, and at last so entranced official intention and preparation that naval, military, municipal and railway authorities felt themselves swept onwards by a tide of popular feeling, the like of which for spontaneity and intensity has rarely been experienced in England. It is no disrespect to any of those authorities to say so much. They themselves have been the first to confess it; and they may be congratulated on their success in giving such complete effect to the national will that no English Prince has ever had such a landing on his native shores as that which the Heir to the Crown experienced to-day.

Portsmouth has been the scene of many grand sights, and of not a few rejoicings. Most of them, and certainly the grandest of them, have occurred within our own time but it was loudly declared down there to-day that anything approaching to this reception of the Prince of Wales was not on the records of that town. "Portsmouth has never seen anything like this" was the remark which was on board there from a thousand lips. The truth is that Portsmouth had the honour of being the representative of all England for this most auspicious occasion. The early demands for excursion trains to the scene of the landing were so unprecedentedly numerous that day after day, for the last week, railway managers were driven to invoke the aid of the news columns of the public Press to enable them to reply to those requisitions, and before evening on Wednesday the streets of Portmouth, swarmed with visitors from distant parts. The inhabitants of the town had mobilized the Mayor to proclaim a holiday, and the whole of the previous night and throughout the morning the fitting up of stands, the bedecking of windows, and the hoisting of flags were still going on. Civilians, soldiers, marines and seamen of the Royal Navy were all united in this work. It is gratifying to be able to add that their efforts were crowned with signal success. From Southsea all the way round to Portsea, and thence up through Forsmouth town and on to the railway

THE RETIREMENT OF Dr. OLDHAM.

(Records of the Geological Survey of India.)

This number of our records would be sadly wanting without a word of grateful farewell to the man who has conducted the labours of the Geological Survey of India from their beginning until now. When Mr. Oldham came to India in 1851, the Geological Survey cannot be said to have existed. Some coal-viewers and improvised geologists had made occasional reports to Government, but there was nothing that could be called an institution, either as to staff or abiding-place. Professor Oldham conferred at once upon his post the influence of a well-known name and the experience he had for years acquired as Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland. With those guarantees, by personal address and energy, he quickly acquired the confidence of Government, and by its liberal support he was able rapidly to bring together an efficient body of working geologists, with and through whom he soon began to throw light upon the rocks of India. Of the value of his services, as exhibited in the publications of the Survey, Dr. Oldham has repeatedly received very high testimony from the scientific world. To appreciate fully what he has effected, one should have experience of the position, where every means, material and personal, had to be formed or imported; and further, one should see what is only known to those present, the very valuable library and the extensive collections brought together by his care. Due honour paid to the intelligent liberality of the Government of India, it is to Dr. Oldham, whether as Superintendent of the Geological Survey, or as President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, more than to any other man, that Calcutta owes the magnificent museum-building it can now boast of. All this he now leaves to his colleagues and successors. Failing health compels him to retire from the service, and leave the country before he could give form and unity to his labours. Those who reap where he has sown should ever remember the great debt they owe to Dr. Oldham.

HER MAJESTY'S 1/10TH REGIMENT.

(Penang Gazette, May 13.)

Her Majesty's 1/10th Regiment has really, we think, been extremely badly treated.

The regiment has now been twelve years from home and has done duty at the Cape, in India and China. It has now been detained in the Straits with little prospect of getting away under six months. But this would be but a trifle if the services rendered during the late campaign had been adequately rewarded. The men of the 10th bore the heat and burden of the day; they were engaged in all the actions of any importance and did most of the hard work and apparently no one is likely to gain anything from it, not even to the extent of a general medal for the whole campaign. And yet the war has been a much more serious one than that in Ashanti and honours showered down thickly enough there. Those who went on the Looshai expedition got a medal and yet so little was it dangerous that not a man was even so much as hurt by over marching. Now here there has been a good deal of fighting and that of the most dangerous kind, against a wily enemy, protected by a dense jungle. Among those whose services should be specially noted is Captain Whitla. The second and successful attack on the stockade at Passir Salak was planned by him and was entirely successful without any loss on our side. He underwent all the long and exhausting march to Kinta. Then he proceeded to Sanghi Ujong, where the operations had to be carried on in the face of an enemy superior in every way to the Malay of Perak. Everything there was successful; the present disturbances have nothing to do with the previous conducting of the campaign.

Lieutenants Hinxman and Peyton are also worthy of special mention. Their gallantry at the storming of the stockades is too well known to be dwelt upon. Lieutenant Peyton has gone through all the hard work down there and affairs have on several occasions been exceedingly harassing. He was deservedly recommended for the Victoria Cross, but as yet the recommendation does not seem to have been favourably entertained.

Lieutenants Elliot and Booth should not be passed over. They were badly wounded in attacking a very formidable stockade, rendered still more so by the difficulty of getting at it. The jungle grew close up the ditch round the redoubt and it could only be threaded by paths admitting of no more than one man abreast. The consequence was, that with but forty men little could be done, nevertheless had the two officers not been struck down, there is not a doubt that the stockade would have been ours on the 7th of November. A friendly Malay had been killed and his friends went up at night to recover the body. At the village opposite to the stokade they learnt that as the bugle sounded the retreat, the Malays were flying pell mell from the farther side of the stockade. Had there been any ons to lead the men on, the place would have fallen into our hands without further casualties.

This little known fact is sufficient answer to those who would stigmatize the first attack as foolhardy. The moral effect of a sudden blow only five days after Mr. Birch was murdered and immediately on the arrival of the troops from Penang, was such that there can be little doubt, it went far towards preventing a general rising against us. Moreover, as we have said, the place was really taken that day though we did not know it. The gallantry of the Hon'ble H. Plunket, our Superintendent of Police, on that occasion and subsequently throughout the war, deserves mention. It is singular how chary the Government has been in taking notice of the good work done by its servants. It would be a very little thing to acknowledge his bravery and zeal and yet no one makes the slightest attempt to do so. Another hard worked officer is Lieut. Monokton of the Artillery. He has been actively engaged in all the operations in Perak during the war, commanded the Artillery on the arduous march to Kinta where he now still is and deserves commendation if any one does.

But to return to the 10th. If these officers had been in Ashanti they would not have been thus left out in the cold. But a force which starts from home and has all the illustrated papers depicting its embarkation and so on, is sure to be popular, whereas if it had already been on the spot when hostilities broke out, as little interest would be taken as has been the case at home with regard to Perak.

Besides this chilling want of notice, the Regiment has also been ill-treated in another way. The 10th were fighting in the same war and in many cases side by side with the Buffs and the Ghoorkhas, and yet the latter regiments were getting special allowances and are almost certain to receive *bhatta*. Now the 10th deserve this compensation for the loss of pay as much as the Buffs do, certainly far more than the officers of the Ghoorkhas. They had in the majority of cases, sold off their effects in preparation for departure home. They had to leave what they retained, quite as hurriedly and with as little opportunity for storing away as the Buffs and yet, apparently, nothing is to be done in the way of recouping them. The injustice is too flagrant to be passed over, were the matter only properly represented.

CHINA AND YAKOOB BEG.

(N. China Herald, April 29.)

All the scanty information which arrives from the North-West of China, goes to prove that the Chinese have met with a severe, if not a decisive defeat, and that the army of Yakoob Beg is completely master of the situation. It was but a few weeks ago, that we pointed out the utter impossibility of the Chinese, unaided, making any impression on the strong position occupied by the forces of the Ameer. Although at the time, news of the recent successes had not arrived, the result shows how well founded were our views. Indeed, on an inspection of the map of Eastern Turkestan, it is difficult to imagine how the Chinese could for so long have flattered themselves with the hope of ultimate success. The Tien-shan stretches out easterly from the flank of the great plateau of Central Asia, and finally forms a peninsula, as it were, advancing into the great Desert of Gobi. On the extreme point of the peninsula, the Chinese forces were encamped, while the army of the Ameer was gradually advancing eastward, along both flanks of the chain. The Chinese were at a distance from their supplies, everything having to be carried across the desert to the west, while their opponents had the fertile country adjacent to the Tien-shan to draw their provisions from; while most of the materials necessary for such a warfare as was being carried on, were to be obtained within easy distance. Not only had the forces of the Ameer thus all the advantages of position, not only had they the prestige of previous success but they were commanded by a man who has shown himself to be probably the best soldier in Asia. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the ill-supplied and disheartened troops, over which Tso Tsung-tang found himself placed, should have been unable to hold their own against so formidable a force. It does not, however, appear that the Ameer attacked the army under Tso's command in full force. If we may trust to the rumours which have arrived, he seems rather to have sent a portion of his troops to engage Hami, while with the bulk of his army he took the daring expedient of marching across the desert, into the Chinese portion of Kansuh. A review of Yakoob Beg's career, will show that he is a man out out for great enterprises. The strange order that he has introduced amongst his unruly subjects, and his insistance on their observance of the outward forms of religion show how fully he has appreciated the necessity of discipline. He has, in fact, made every man in his dominions a soldier in the most essential particular of obedience, and this will go far to explain the success which has hitherto attended his arms. A man does not, however, drill a whole nation for naught. The Ameer could have held his own with very much less rigorous system of Government than that which he has adopted; and it seems certain that he has long been preparing for some great enterprise. Had it not been that Russia was beforehand, and overran Kokand, it seemed almost certain that the Khanate would have been united to the Kitishahr; but Russia's advance has probably turned the thoughts of the Ameer eastward. If, as is reported, he is really in Kansuh, he will then find himself among the men of his own co-religionists; and though the physical difficulties of the campaign will be somewhat altered and he will find himself at some distance from his sources of supply, the presence of a friendly population will doubtless be taken advantage of. Altogether, the present prospects of affairs are not encouraging for the Chinese Government; but that body has so estranged itself from the respect of all respectable powers, that but few will be found to sympathise with it in its weakness. From the earliest down of history, the Tien-shan has formed the highroad to China from the West. The first founders of the Empire hence found their way to the "Flower Land," and Tsin, Kin, and Yuen have each, in succession, followed their example. If the Chinese Government in its overbearing pride and ignorance, had not thrown down the gauntlet to the Ameer, it might, at least, have been saved a serious degradation.

LONDON THEATRICALS.

(London Correspondent of the "Pioneer.")

And while on theatricals I may mention that Buckstone is going to have a testimonial benefit given him early in June by the leading artists of the profession, and I hope not only that it will be a very substantial one, and do the old man some real good, but that it may be the signal for that retirement, on the veteran actor's part, which cannot be much longer delayed. Nothing is so painful, especially to those who have remembered him in his prime as the sight of an actor struggling against the infirmities of age. One or two instances there have been, and are of this no doubt natural unwillingness on the part of an actor or actress to give up the foot-lights. But it must be done some day, and how much better to do it before one is actually obliged. I would shrink from saying anything to wound, but there is another distinguished artist who has lately been with you in India—Charles Mathews—and of whom we are all fond, but I declare there is something painful in seeing him playing in such a piece as *My Awful Dad*, the juvenile old man. Dear old Charley. I wish he would make up his mind to make his farewell bow, but I don't expect he will. However, what I wanted to tell you was that on the occasion of Buckstone's benefit such a performance of the *School for Scandal* will be given, as the present generation have never seen or are likely to except on this occasion. The following will be the cast:—

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. S. Phelps.
Sir Oliver Surface	Mr. S. Emery.
Joseph Surface	Mr. H. Irving.
Charles Surface	Mr. C. Mathews.
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Mr. Buckstone.
Crabtree	Mr Compton.
Careless	Mr. Coghlan.
Trip	Mr. Bancroft.
Moses	Mr. David James.
Snake	Mr. H. Webster.
Rowley	Mr. H. Howe.
Sir Harry Bumper	Mr. C. Santley.
Servant to Charles	Mr. T. Thorne.
Servant to Joseph	Mr. E. Righton.
Servant to Sir Peter	Mr. J. Clarke.
Servant to Lady Sneerwell	Mr. Arthur Cecil.
Lady Teazle	Miss. Helen Faucit.
Mrs. Candour	Mrs. Stirling.
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. A. Mellon.
Lady Teazle's Maid	Mrs. Bancroft.
Maria	Miss. Lucy Buckstone.

There will be an original address, written by H. J. Byron, and spoken by Mrs. Keeley, and if all this is not enough to attract half London, I don't know what is.

A GARRISON BALL.

(The World.)

At no place, perhaps, is military society presented in so humorous a light as at a garrison ball. On reflection we feel that the term "military society" is a misnomer, for even in India and the Colonies there is more or less a sprinkling of civilians and civilian women-kind at these entertainments. It would, therefore, be more correct to speak of the society of a military station. Again, by a garrison ball we do not mean merely a ball at which officers are the hosts. There are balls, for example, given by the Guards at the Tower and Windsor, by the Household Cavalry at the latter place, by Scotch Regiments at Edinburgh, by the Aldershot division at their club-house, and by cavalry regiments at Brighton, which, the guests having been collected from all parts of the country, can scarcely be with accuracy viewed as garrison balls proper. Our idea of a true garrison ball is one of which the company is almost entirely local, or at which local society predominates. A ball at Woolwich, Portsmouth, Dover, Shornclisfe, or Plymouth is what we consider the pure type of the garrison ball. Whether such an entertainment be given by a single regiment or by the whole of the garrison makes very little difference, its main characteristics being very similar in either case.

A garrison ball is in some respects, indeed in most respects, very superior to an ordinary ball in the country—superior, that is to say, as regards the spectacle and the enjoyment. A county ball is generally rather an occasion for the display of social position and the gratification of vanity than for pure enjoyment. The company is split up into hostile cliques, or, at all events, knots of people who, instead of combining chemically, merely mix mechanically. Frequently, too the decorations, lighting, and supper are indifferent. A military ball is almost invariably given in a spacious, well-lighted room, beautifully decorated with weapons, flags, &c., and the refreshments are rarely short of sumptuous. Everyone moreover attends with the full determination of getting the utmost enjoyment out of the affair, and owing to the presence of a large number of young officers, there is never any deficiency of male dancers. We admit that among the military and their families there is a tendency to cliqueism, but the rest of the company, *i.e.* the civilians, are ready to make themselves agreeable to all comers, and the young soldiers are equally ready to be agreeable to all the civilians. Then there are so many hosts, all of whom are eager to promote the general enjoyment, that it is seldom a military ball is other than excessively pleasant. The different brilliant uniforms, too, harmonise effectively with the ladies' dresses, and make the scene look like the representation of a ball on the boards of the opera.

Dazzling, joyous, and well-organised, however, as a military ball is, the cynic and satirist will find plenty to interest them. The lady who represents, or rather takes the rank of, the hostess on the occasion is of course the wife of the senior married combatant officer among the hosts, and very proud she is of the position, bringing her as it does into contact with all "the swells," both male and female, present. She must not, however, hope to be loyally supported by ladies of lower standing—lower, that is, according to military precedence, especially if she be the wife of a comparatively junior officer. In that case the wife of the Surgeon-Major or Paymaster—we are speaking of a regimental ball—will feel aggrieved that her husband's comparative rank is ignored for the occasion, and directly or indirectly Mrs. Bolus or Mrs. Cash will manifest her discontent at Mrs. Captain Section being allowed to occupy the post of honour. Mrs. Captain Bounce will call her "my dear," and behave ostensibly in the most affectionate manner; but the close observer will remark that the fair Bounce's eye is not engaging and her smiles set, especially if Mrs. Section is both good-looking and well-dressed. Nor can complacency be fairly expected from the Bounce, for Mrs. Section is but the daughter of a country parson, well-educated and of good birth it is true, but poor as one of the rats of his own church. Mrs. Bounce's papa, on the contrary, is Sir Cornelius Davidson, who a few years ago was a prosperous grocer in Haggiskirk, N. B., but being provost of that godly and thirsty town when a statue to a certain eminent personage was inaugurated, he was taken perforce from his counter and knighted. He felt that it would scarcely be fitting that a knight should serve out quarters of pounds of sugar or cakes of soap, and as his family dwelt perseveringly on that fact, he retired from business. "My papa, Sir Cornelius," and "my mamma, Lady Davidson," are useless to her that night, military rank taking precedence of social position in her case. She avenges herself by instructing Mrs. Section in her duties. Mrs. Lieutenant Martingale is a six months' bride, with the self-possession of ten years of married life. Young and tolerably good-looking, she affects an artless audacity in her manner to those whom she considers great people, and figuratively speaking, button-holes as many of these as she can contrive to get hold of. Mrs. Martin-Henry, the wife of the Musektry Instructor, being utterly devoid of good looks and taste in dress, goes in for being jolly, good-natured, and chaffy. She talks of "Tompkins of ours," "our regiment," and "our ladies" with a smiggle, takes a nip—a pretty good one—out of your glass, and the gunner's proffered glass of soda-and-b., and is the very last lady to leave the ball. The General's wife, who has honoured the entertainment with her presence, is sweetly but discriminatingly affable as becomes her position. Her daughters are not yet out, so she has nothing to distract her attention, most of which she bestows on the magnate of the neighbourhood, Lord Minute, formerly a Permanent Under-Secretary of the Cheesepairing Department, but, by the grace of Mr. Gladstone, now a peer. Ill-natured people style the difference which she shows to that pompous ex-official, toadyism, but the charitable, *i. e.* those who speak well of her in the hope of their speaking well of them, declare that it is pure benevolence. Notwithstanding, however, her kindness to age she finds time to notice youth in the person of young Lord Daffodil of the 29th Hussars, who will some day be the Duke of Heliotrope. He is a heavy stupid lad as ever wore uniform, but Lady Rhetoric is equal to the task of playing both parts in the duet of conversation. As for the rest of the company Lady Rhetoric, as becomes the wife of a Major-General commanding the garrison, is graduated in her courtesy. To Colonels and their wives she is friendly, to Majors and their wives or Staff-Officers she is simply affable, to Captains and their wives she is curt; as to the rest they do not count, unless they have special claims in the way of good connections and a letter of introduction. On these occasions she indulges in, and that is the solemn quadrille with the colonel of the regiment giving the ball; but this single performance is carried out with an air of humble haughtiness, as much as to say, "I do this only because it is my duty." The Aide-de-Camp she treats with contemptuous familiarity. It is not worth while being dignified with him. She takes care, however, to keep him up to the collar, and should he quit her side for a moment she sends some one to bring him back on some utterly transparent pretext, such as a desire to know whether Mrs. Blank, whom she knows to be ill in bed, is present, or anxiety lest the carriage should not have been ordered at the right time. As to the other military ladies present, they as a rule speak with each other very little more than is sufficient to ascertain the details of each other's toilettes. Of course, they do not care to talk to ladies of their own regiment—they are too proud to mix with those belonging to an inferior branch of the service, while those of a superior branch naturally avoid their intimacy. Still they all feel it necessary to show they have some female friends; indeed, with some this is a matter of vital importance. Thus you will at the beginning of the evening see the Horse Artillery and Cavalry ladies in one knot, the Ordinary Artillery in another, the Rifles in another, and the Highlanders in a fourth, Light Infantry in a fifth, Staff Doctors, Commissariat, and grubby regimental ladies in a sixth. Engineers and Staff ladies are not gregarious, and either gravitate round the General's wife or become fused with the civilians. The men follow pretty much the example of the ladies as regards their own, but are wonderfully catholic with respect to the opposite sex. As for the civilian males, unless known to be very eligible, or famous for having recently appeared as co-respondent, fought a duel, written a book of sweet but licentious poetry, or travelled with a prince, they are nowhere. The rawest sub-lieutenant will on such an occasion put their noses out of joint, and the best thing they can do is to devote themselves to the supper. Another characteristic of the Military ball is that to unmarried girls, however good-looking, comparatively little attention is paid, unless they are strangers, or the father gives good dinners or shooting for his friends. The garrison hacks get plenty of dances it is true, but seldom does an officer dance more than once with each of them. In decency he must give a cut-of-mutton quadrille or repay with a galop constant invitations to croquet. To devote himself, however, to a girl who has not a penny, who has loved and been loved by the military for the last six years, and probably is known in half the garrisons in the British dominions by a nickname, is more than the boldest dare venture on. He would be chaffed out of his temper at the mess. Besides, he is afraid of being hooked, for the garrison belle is a skilful fisher of men, and unless the British officer's mind is in a morbid state he instinctively shrinks from matrimony. The garrison hack's only chance therefore is to carry the heart of a new-comer or very young officer by a *coup-de-main*, and to do her justice, she very often succeeds in this bold enterprise.

THE STRENGTH OF ROUMANIA, SERVIA, AND MONTENEGRO.

(Spectator.)

The military capacities of the Christian Principalities of Turkey are now a matter of the first importance. Are they equal to the exigencies of an armed struggle with the forces of the Suzerain Power, or is the disaffection of the Christian vassals of Turkey only of weight as affording pretexts for foreign intervention? We may almost say that in the long-run everything depends upon how this question is answered by events. Meantime, and pending events, it is instructive to notice that a highly competent German observer, who has watched the course of every conflict of magnitude for a quarter of a century, is clearly and emphatically of opinion that the Christian populations of European Turkey, even if left to themselves, are quite likely to get the better in a struggle with their Moslem masters. Herr von Wickede, the well known military correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung* during the Franco-German war, having just completed for the *Allgemeine Zeitung* a review of the military strength of Turkey—on which, as we formerly remarked, he expressed no very complimentary opinions—has now discussed from personal observation the kindred topic of the offensive and defensive capabilities of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro. Although he draws, as will be seen, some broad distinctions between the different subjects of his criticism, Herr von Wickede's judgment is, on the whole, decidedly favourable to the fighting qualities and resources of the Christian Principalities. Where they to stand together in a conflict with Turkey, he is disposed to believe that they would be the victors, even unaided. It is not improbable that this guarded opinion decidedly underestimates the power of the united Christian States of Turkey. Herr von Wickede's cautious disposition will not, however, tend to weaken the force of his general conclusion.

To begin with Roumania, Herr von Wickede ranges it in point of power between Servia and Montenegro, though in area and inhabitants it far outstrips its fellow-States. In numerical force of soldiers, indeed, Roumania is decidedly superior to Servia, as might be expected from the relative numbers of the two populations, there being considerably over four millions of Roumanians, while there are considerably under two millions of Servians. The difference, however, which exists in all points of vigorous physique, native courage, and susceptibility to discipline between the Moldo-Walachian and the Serb is so great that more numerical preponderance is of less consequence. Though the Moldo-Walachians are especially given to boasting of their descent from Trajan's hardy Roman colonists, they are far from displaying much sign of having inherited the most valuable military qualities of their Italian ancestors. It may, indeed, be doubted whether numerous Roman regiments in the Austro-Hungarian service have shown themselves much below the martial level of their fellow-soldiery, but it is agreed on all hands that it takes infinite pains to turn the Roman into a soldier. Excitable and glory-loving, the Moldo-Walachians lack the more enduring virtues of the military character; and what is an additional difficulty, the Roumanian governing classes are among the least worthy specimens of an aristocracy in the world. "Especially in the upper ranks in Roumania," writes Herr von Wickede, "there reigns generally—of course, with numerous exceptions—such corruption, effeminacy, and immorality, that it is almost impossible for them to produce efficient officers. These young Boyars have usually devoted themselves to all the excesses of the modern civilisation of the West, and often outstrip their Parisian models." They are Parisian *gommeux* without the redeeming fire and passion and military aptness of Frenchman. There is an equal absence of religious fanaticism, that ruling impulse of the Serbs. The Moldo-Walachian is fond of taking things easy in religion, as in other matters, and neither are the laity so priest-ridden, nor are the clergy so enterprising and active as in Servia and Montenegro. Such as they are, the Roumanian Army numbers on the war footing 48,000 regular troops, and 8,000 horses, with 124 guns, together with a species of Active Reserve of Militia, the Dorobanzes, who number some 23,000 men. There is, besides, the National Guard, corresponding to the German Landwehr, and this force ought legally to include the remaining manhood of the country. Partly through want of funds and instructors, partly for fear of revolutionary propagandism, the National Guard remains in an embryonic condition, and the Regular Army is alone available for active hostilities. As the Regulars are really completely armed and fairly disciplined, a corps of 50,000 Turks would probably be occupied by the necessity of watching Roumania, in case of any general insurrection. As it is not likely that under any circumstances Roumania could sensibly aggrandise her present territory, no energetic offensive would have to be dreaded by the Turkish commanders, unless indeed Prince Karl should be called upon to play a part prearranged at Berlin, a contingency to which Herr von Wickede avoids reference.

Very different is the situation in Servia and Montenegro. There every man is a born soldier, and not a few women understand how "to keep house" rifle in hand, as well as in a more feminine fashion. And besides the whole people being of a most martial disposition, they have long since been carefully trained and organised for war. Montenegro, which has a population of only 120,000, can place some 23,000 men under arms, half of whom would be instantly available for service outside the petty principality. The Montenegrins combine with their military organisation the older organisation by clans and families so natural in a little patriarchal State of mountaineers settled from time immemorial in the same valleys. The entire territory is divided into eight Nahies or districts, each under a Serda or governor, and is inhabited by 88 clans, who are, again, subdivided into families, intensely proud of their pedigrees. The Army consists of 30 battalions of 8 to 12 companies each, according to the number of families of which it is composed, each company including the men of a single family, and the mutual affection and emulation of kinsmen are thus enlisted in the directest way in the defence of the beloved native land. The artillery of Montenegro consists of 28 mountain guns, and the requisite military instruction is provided for the Montenegrin officers at St. Petersburg, where a certain number of the noblest youths are always under training. Servia, with a population of a million and a half, is almost as completely organized. Possessing the immense advantage arising from the absence of any foreign element of importance, the Servian Government can rely on the enthusiastic ardour of a race of tall, sinewy soldiers, which, whether under Serb of Austrian colours, has always displayed the very first military qualities. The Regular Army is small, being in fact only the school in which every Servian has to pass during two years on reaching his eighteenth year, but the First Ban of the National Guard alone includes 44,000 troops of the line, 4,000 cavalry, and 43 batteries of artillery, numbering 258 guns and 5,000 artillerymen. These are all thoroughly good troops, especially for mountain operations and *la petite guerre*, and decidedly superior to any Turkish force of the same number. There are, besides, the National Guards of the Second Ban, who are hardly inferior, including all Servians between 33 and 50 years of age, who amount to upwards of 40,000 men, with 18 batteries of artillery. There is a certain want of officers, although there is a good training-college at Belgrade, while the officers of the General Staff are carefully educated abroad. Herr von Wickede thinks, however, that this want would be quickly supplied, in case of need by the number of Russian officers whose Caucasian training would fit them admirably for the conduct of hostilities in Servia. On the whole, then, it would appear that, excluding the sedentary forces of Montenegro and Servia and the entire Roumanian Army, nearly 70,000 troops, of a quality very much superior to all the Turkish troops save a few regiments *d'élite*, and fully equal to the latter would be available, "within a fortnight," for a contest with the decrepit Empire of the Ottomans. Unless Austria, ceding to Magyar pressure, should hamper the Servian attack, it may be doubted whether any further force would be required to settle the larger part of the Eastern Question.

"CUSTOMS" OF DAHOMEY.

The annual "customs" of Dahomey are three in number, the So-sin, the water-sprinkling; and the Ato. At the water-sprinkling custom, which means in the Dahoman sense of the word blood-sprinkling, the king sacrifices one or two slaves and pours their blood on the grave of his ancestors. This is done as a mark of respect, and, moreover, is considered as necessary for their welfare by the Dahomans as masses for the soul of the dead are by the Roman Catholics. The So-sin, which takes place about the end of December, is the most curious of Dahoman customs, and is opened, as all African festivals are, by loud discharges of musketry. The victims to be sacrificed are confined in a wattle hut, called the victim house, in the market-place. Each prisoner is bound to the stool on which he sits, and is prevented from attempting to escape by long ropes fastened to his limbs, and stretched tightly to the beams, roof, and uprights of the building. They are attired in long white nightcaps adorned with festoons of blue ribbons, and wear white shirts decorated at the neck and sleeves with red, with a large red patch sewn on to the left breast over the heart. The king, escorted by a body-guard of Amazons, walks round the town and examines the victims. This generally terminates the proceedings of the first day, the custom last lasting three days. On the second day the relics of the preceding monarch are exhibited in a shed in the market-place, and all present pay devout obeisance to them, believing that the spirit of the departed king is present, and that he would fearfully resent any want of respect. Then various dances, symbolical of charging in battle, decapitating prisoners, &c., are performed by bodies of women, which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing complaints. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

***CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in as bottle.

'I FEEL IT MY DUTY!'

The heart of man is proverbially deceitful; and as the greater includes the lesser, it may be assumed that the saying is equally applicable to the heart of woman. Perhaps there is no phrase in the English language which lends itself so readily to the process of self-deception as the familiar, 'I feel it my duty.' The expression is in fact merely a euphemism for doing what may seem good in the individual's own eyes, more especially if it is unnecessary, slightly ridiculous, or disagreeable to other people. Who does not know only too well the extremely unpleasant speeches carefully repeated by 'dear friends,' who feel it their duty to prevent your fondly imagining that the friend in whose affection you firmly believed cares two straws about you? But this phase is too universal a one to need comment: no one who has lived, for no matter how short a time, in this sublunary sphere can fail to be intimately acquainted with its manifestations, or to have frequently marvelled why Duty should not sometimes, even if rarely, either slumber at her post or else necessitate the reproduction of observations pleasing instead of the reverse.

A much more amusing study is the extremely convenient manner in which duty and inclination coincide in many minds, utterly to the overthrow of the gloomy Calvinistic doctrine that whatever is pleasant is wrong. To listen to the conversation of our fashionable friends is to be fully convinced, despite our somewhat sceptical ideas to the contrary, that self-denial and self-sacrifice are preeminently the virtues of the age, and that women perpetually immolate themselves at the shrine of duty in a manner slightly incomprehensible but truly heroic. For, to give them the full credit due, men, though far more determinately given over to self-pleasing than women, seldom affect the virtue they have not, or profess to do from motives of duty that which can be of no earthly benefit to any human being. But the ladies have brought themselves to believe implicitly in their own high-sounding formula, and are firmly persuaded that all their pleasures and amusements are undertaken solely and exclusively at the bidding of duty. It is a comfortable faith, a convenient doctrine, and is, therefore, sure of warm adherents.

It is far pleasanter, when a lady wishes for her own gratification to go to balls every night, to persuade herself that it is her 'absolute duty' to keep up her acquaintance 'for the sake of her daughter' aged six, or to chaperone her sister who does not in the least require it, than it is to avow openly that she adores dissipation and loves to enjoy herself. And she reaps her reward. Those who would think her frivolous, nay, almost improper, if she spoke the plain truth, regard her as a pattern of amiability and virtue for doing the selfsame things under pretence of disliking them and in the name of duty. Again, her husband growing tired of London, and seeing no reason why, as their girls are not out, they should drink the season's dissipation to the dregs, proposes an adjournment early in June to Switzerland, that they may enjoy themselves in peace before the land is delivered over to the swarms of Mr. Cook; but his wife will not hear of such a thing. It is 'her duty' to see that Julia's voice is trained a full year before the child ought to be allowed to sing at all, that Louisa has her proper number of music-lessons from the German professor—although, when at home, she never dreams of superintending the practising—or that Henrietta goes through the full course of gymnastics. All this necessitates her remaining in London, where it is her pleasure to be; but she represents herself as a martyr to duty, and the hearers believe in and admire her. When the time to return to Poppysbire, arrives, 'duty' assumes a new phase. Truth to tell, Poppysbire, until the shooting season admits of the house being filled with guests, is a somewhat dull county, and at that moment it is discovered to be imperatively necessary that mamma should take one or other of the children, who is so obliging as to be opportunely delicate, to the sea. Being generally complaisant enough to assign an unanswerably good reason for Cowes or some equally gay resort, where mamma enjoys herself exceedingly and imagines she is a pattern of devotion to her little girl, who is left entirely to the companionship of the maid, and, but for her immunity from lessons, would be heartily glad to be back in the schoolroom at home with her sisters and governess. It is duty too which discovers that it would be a pity to disturb the children's studies when it is inconvenient to take them to the sea in the autumn or out of town for Easter, and duty that decrees that mourning for an obscure relative may be conveniently abridged lest health should suffer by unwelcome seclusion, while the full panoply of woe is displayed for a more distant connection should he happen to be one whom the world delights to honour.

There is one point of this most elastic and convenient duty which is just now much in the mouths of the feminine population, namely, the necessity universally averred to exist of presentation before her Majesty at a Drawing-room. 'It is every one's duty to be presented,' they say, with becoming solemnity, before that important ceremony has been performed; and the proposition commands assent so long as the person in question is in a proper sphere of life. No positive duty can be recognised, to themselves or to the community at large, that need oblige the estimable wives and worthy daughters of excellent tradesmen to force themselves upon the notice of the Court, and gain the supreme satisfaction of seeing their names in print in company for once in their lives with those of personages of exalted rank, it is matter of wonder what pleasure they derive from the performance. But the act of presentation, which we are willing to admit is a duty which those duly qualified owe to themselves, is performed, now very few people really are whose subsequent appearance at Court would be considered by themselves a duty if it were not also a pleasure! The wives and daughters of Court officials, of peers, and of members of the House of Commons would, we think, pretty well exhaust the list. But all these, together with those ladies who make their only appearance for presentation, would form a very small portion of those who 'feel it their duty' to crowd the *salons* of Buckingham Palace, and generally bemoan themselves like persecuted saints because they are pushed and crushed when they insist on fighting their way to the front instead of peaceably awaiting their proper turn. Mrs. Dovecot presented her youngest daughter five years ago; they never have been, and are now, in the least likely to be, asked to any Court festivity. Mrs. Dovecot year by year makes woful jeremiades over the expense of her own and the girls' Court dresses; yet if any one ventures to suggest that she should, even for one season, deprive her Sovereign of this overt act of Dovecot homage, she at once declares that 'she feels it to be her duty,' and looks as if some infringement of the Decalogue had been suggested to her. In honest truth she enjoys the occasion unspeakably: she stands at the top of the corridor, feasting her eyes on the superb costumes and fitting faces to what have hitherto been to her but high-sounding names, so that in future she is enabled to talk glibly and confidently of Lady A.'s beauty, Lady B.'s rubies, and Lady C.'s rose-point. The expense of Court dresses being by a convenient tradition usually borne by the father of the family, she obtains for herself and her daughters dresses extra to their allowance; over and above all which she enjoys the *function* exceedingly, and is really sorry when it is over. And there is certainly no reason in the world why she should not so enjoy herself—it is a very harmless amusement, and if Mr. Dovecot dresses 'do good to trade'—that is to say, enrich people who, not deriving their incomes from land, are infinitely better off and less heavily taxed than is Dovecot *père*; but why will she not frankly allow that she goes for her own pleasure and for nothing else? Why, in short, in doing that which is not required of her and which pleases no one but herself, should she endeavour to assume the airs of a martyr, and solemnly aver that she 'feels it her duty'?—*The World.*

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervousness and Liver Complaints, Depression of spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Memory, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic essence), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing complaints. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

***CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in as bottle.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVED FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES:—

CLARETS.

Chateau de Grands	Rs. 12	per doz.
Chateau St. Julien	„ 15	„
Les Canons	„ 16	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 20	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24	„

HOCKS.

Steinwein (in glass jugs)	Rs. 20	per doz.
Hockheimer	„ 23	„
Rudesheimer	„ 25	„
Marcobrunner	„ 28	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 12	per doz. pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 24	per doz.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres)	Rs. 20	per doz.

BEER.

Ind Coope & Co.'s Beer	Rs. 5-0	per doz. qts.
„ „ „ „ „	„ 3-0	„ pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

THERMOMETERS OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch	Rs. 1	8 to Rs.	6	8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch	„ 2	8 to „	3	4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases		„	5	0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch	„ 8	0 to „	10	0

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame	Rs. 8	0
Porcelain do. do.	„ 20	0

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.

Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern	Rs. 20	0
Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size	„ 20	0
Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern	„ 34	0
Minimum on Oak or Boxwood	Rs. 4 and „

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 5TH MAY 1876.

COTTON in Liverpool does not alter much in position. Yesterday's public telegrams give it as market steady, while private messages give it as quiet for spot Cotton and weak for arrivals. The official spot quotations show a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in G. F. Ginnd Broach and G. F. Bingunghaut and a corresponding rise in G. F. Ginned Dharwar, but virtually prices are unaltered.

From New York, no advices of yesterday's date have come through.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are still dull, and if the character of the advices from this side is to be taken as any guide, there is nothing on which to hope for any immediate improvement. The London General Produce Markets are reported without change.

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday, although very strong, is not quite so favourable as the heavy payments into the Bank had led us to expect. The amount of Bullion has certainly increased by £125,000, but discounts are larger by £129,000, while the reserve, probably owing to withdrawals of deposits, has decreased by £625 000, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having fallen from 48⅝ to 47½ per cent. The rate of discount on 6 months bills has advanced from 2 per cent., at which it stood a week ago, to 2½ to 2¼ per cent.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has not changed since Saturday last. French Rentes yesterday were at 105, a recovery of ⅛.

Bar Silver in London, instead of having advanced to 54d. as erroneously reported here yesterday, has declined to 53⅞d. per oz. and this evidently in the face of large buying for this side, as Reuter advises shipments by the week's mail steamer from Southampton of £69,000 for Bombay and £255,000 for Calcutta. Owing to this, STERLING EXCHANGE opened here to-day with a decidedly weaker feeling and if the forenoon business was done at a decline of 1/16d. per rupee. In the course of the day, however, two of the leading Banks came out as sellers, and the demand for remittance being insignificant, yesterday's rates were re-established and for Bank Bills, while private paper has partially recovered this morning's decline. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand,	1s. 8d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	Is 8 15-16d. "
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 9d. "

On Calcutta business has been done in five additional drafts at par. Of 60 days' sight we quiet at buyers but no sellers at 1 per cent 101¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A large has been less been done in Five-and-a half moderate business advanced to Rs. 103½; but few changes in values Rs. 101½; Fours-and-a For Bank of Bombay

THE SHARE MA quieter, but the quotation active than of late per cent. premium. Spinning ness has been grip is decidedly weaker. Alliance have been fallen Rs. 25, Bombay United the exception Jowraj Balloo Rs. 10 per share. Other property is dull and neglected, and, with few things, remains unaltered.

COTTON to-day has been steady with a moderate enquiry at yesterday's prices. On the Green stocks are fairly liberal and dealers are therefore less inclined to hold than they otherwise might be, but even under these circumstances there is barely a working margin between currencies here and Liverpool arrival prices. Receipts yesterday were 8,892 bales, making 56,184 bales for the week, as against 44,584 last year and 87,968 bales for the corresponding week in 1874. The total since 1st September last is now 760,728 bales, as compared with 1,007 630 last and 1,024,667 bales for the preceding season.

FREIGHTS by steamer to-day have undergone a decided reaction. Nominally rates opened at £2-7 6 to £2-8-9, but in the course of the day the speculators reduced their rate to £2 6-3 and even at that they did not succeed in booking freely, shippers showing an inclination to hold off for £2-5 or even less. By Cape the enquiry has been very active and large engagements have been made by first class Iron ships at £2 per ton. Less favourite Iron vessels can be had at £1 16 3 to £1-17 6 and Wooden vessels are still in the market at £1 11-3 to £1-15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS.—The demand in the Bazaar which we noticed yesterday for light makes of Shirtings, Madapollams, Mulls and Jacconets still continues, and there is also a strong enquiry for the local made goods; but amongst first sellers of English makes there is no change sales being most limited.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
20,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	96
25,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	715
8,980	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L.I. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & do. and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

09	1,250	all	50 p.ct	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
50	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2.5 5
99	2,500	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,350
70	1,000	all	50 p.ct	Bombay United	1,120
40	150	150	10	Bro h Mills	160
90	750		75	Colaba Spinning	740
2,5	1,000	all	100 p.	Dharumsey Spinning	910
1,5	1,250	all	60p.	Fleming S. W. Co	925xd
1,49	1,000	all	50p.ct	Great Eastern	1145
2,00	...	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	60p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,105
750	1,000	all	65p.c	Jawraj Balloo Mills	1 005
		800		Khandesh Spinning	825
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucenjee S. & W. Co.	930
...	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,025
...	1,000	50	75	Madras U. Spinning	1,075
2,000	1,000	70	70	Manjl Petit's	1,130
1,00	1,000	all	60pc	Morarjee Spinning	1,16 xd
4,000	625	all	64p.c	Oriental	745
1,00	1,000	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,050
2,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co	875
11	1,000	1,00	200 p.c	Soonderdas Spinning	850
600	1,000	180	125p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	6,000	2,850	200 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	85 p.c	Albert Co. Kurrachee	730
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
900	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,105
160	(2,000	11,000	450 p.c	Apollo Press Co	4,000
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	970
158	500	all	65 p.c	Berar Company (New)	510
1,05	850	all	32 p.c	Indu n Press Co	985
600	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
600	1,500	all	75 p.c	Carwar Co	90
200	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co	15
1,000	1,000	all	70 p.c	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	200	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co	200
250	1,000	all	180 pc	Ea t India Press Co	950
150	5,000	1,25	Rs.	F t Pr ss Co	1,400
800	2,000	2,000	15 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	800	all	100 p.c	French Press Co	425
4,150	...	1,400	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co	410
1,20	400	850	45 p.c	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	360
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,125
120	...	1,500	250 pc	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 pc	Sassoon's Press Co	525
400	500	750	45 pc	Scinde Press Co	430
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
180	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xd
660	1,00	..	125pc	Volkart's United Press C.	75

* Per share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,695
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	1,000	50 p.c.	Masagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	40 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 8 7½	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	287
	£20	10 8 14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	6 5 7 8	do.	Ditto	73
	£20	21 12 1	do.	Ditto	33
	100	1,000	do.	S.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£12	19 2 6 15	do.	Do. New Shares	275

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,000	12,500	1500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
200	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	700
800	500	800	80ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	70
4,000	5	all	4 pc	Mechanics' Build'g Co	21
1,200	50	all	30 pc	Treacher & Co	400
...	250	all	40 pc	Vlegas Patent Slip	82

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 29th April, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,74,83,997	13	5
Other Deposits	61,11,217	5	7
Cash Credits	4,24,814	13	11
Post Bills	54,9 0	5	7
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	2,31,79,450	6	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	57,92,000	5	8
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	20,86,1 3	7	11
Govt. Securities	35,35,652	9	0
Loans	24,46,186	8	5
Accounts Credits	12,65,366	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	26,40 30	13	7
Dead stock	3,06,303	2	9
Bills of Exchange	9,86,934	7	2
Due by other Banks	1,26,659	0	0
Rs.	2,31,79,4 0	6	6

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 29th April, 1876.

Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	88,165	0	8
Merchandize	4,39,2 9	0	0
Telegraph	373	7	0
Municipal Trains	375	0	0
Total Rs.	5,28,449	7	8
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles. Total Rs.	5,19,787	8	8
Increase Rs.	8,661	15	4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE S. P. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain G. E. Ga Coast mon, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Coasts, sailed and Goa, with a general cargo and thi two deck passengers. eneral cargo and catham and twenty

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain yesterday for Coast and Goa, with sails, 494 tons, Captain following passengers :—Mr. By for Persian Gulf via cargo and the following deck passengers. s and two servants, Mr. H.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. Um Mr. J. D. Rose and servant, R. L. Turner, sailed yester assengers. Karrachee, with a genera s, Captain T. Potts, arrived in passengers :—Mr. Stephens tant, from Shields (March 20th) Davis and two servants cargo of 1,443 tons coal, and thirty-three deck pa ilie, and the vessel is consigned to H. S. Crocker & Co.

THE S. S. NIO. 875 t Oranjes Nassau, 266 tons, Cap. harbour on the 4th i yesterday from the Suez Canal N. Co's S. S. MADURA. She spoke to H. M, arrived in harbour ye and the consigned to Mr. Malcolm. cargo of

THE B. I. S Passengers :—Mr. Shuman, Mr. Grant, Smith White, Colonel W. O. Anderson Captain J. R. G. P. Mark, Dr. Cruickshank Captain and Mrs Coast and Mr and Mrs. Wilhoheter, and one hundred following forty six deck passengers.

Rev.

MR. A. HE S. S. TIMOR. 1,440 tons, Captain J. Brown, arrived Bar harbour yesterday from London (April 5 h), calling and Malta and Port Said via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers :—Mr. Smith White, Mr. Malder, and Miss Brown. She brought the following cargo :—in 79 cases gin, 74 cases yellow metal sheets, 10 barrels sulphur, 384 packages wine, 161 packages glass ware, 726 cases matches, 10 327 bars and 1,997 bundles iron, 157 packages piece goods, 1,229 packages brandy, 194 barrels slum, 169 packages paper, 21 cases clocks, 50 cases corks, 10 cases copper, 620 packages beer, 200 barrels copperas, 76 cases provisions, 60 bales twist, 30 cases champagne, 21 cases whiskey, 11 cases iron safe, 192 cases window glass, 58 cases books, 105 bundles steel iron, 10 cases spelter, 35 cases stationery, 20 drumsail, 40 cases slates, 10 cases mustard, 20 packages ink, 10 cases acid, 5 packages lead, 15 barrels sulphuric acid, 60 cases soap, 170 kegs shot, 16 cases chimney, 68 bundles wire, 439 packages oilmanstore, 16 cases bottles, 31 cases slate pencils, 4,443 plates spelter, 58 packages color, 19 cases needles, 840 kegs nails, 95 cases candles, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Nio (s)	Potts	Shields, Mar 28.
	Timor (s)	Gammon	ondon, Apr 5.
	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Goa, May 2.
5	Madura (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, Apr 7.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	Seringapatam	Carrey	Falmouth.
	Pehlwan (s)	DeCosta	Coast, and Goa.
	Umballa (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kashgar, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Virgoria, to K Coa t and Kurrachee.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Hoppedozo, to Liverpool.
Ship Winona, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
1	Argyll (s)	Scott	Hong-Kong, Apr 15.
	Hindostan (s)	Gardner	Hong-Kong, Apr 15.

DEPARTURE.

May.			
1	Merchantman		

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.		
1	Witness	Gopaulpore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 5.

FROM LIVERPO

Zamp h s—20 bundles spring steel
Vixen s—10 bags corks, Cawasjee

FRO

Marlborough—3 packag
Rajpoot—49 cases bra
Gal lea s—7 crates
bales soft
seed oil
Emp
Has

Tim
B
D

cotton, Runchordass Mot lall, 90 bales cotton, Luckmeehund Sowram.
Prince Frederick—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Centurion—440 packages myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Helen Scott—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Phil gwther—200 bales cotton, Dewjee Sewjee; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Khersonese—47 bales cotton, Becherdass Manchund
Britannia—1,000 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
Boadicea s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 26 bales cotton, Ruchordas Motichund; 65 bales cotton, Gocul ass Toolsee dass; 200 bales cotton, Runchordass Vurjeevandas; 52 bales cotton, Go indjee Doomerzee and Co; 48 bales cotton, Gouldass Toolseedas; 100 bales cotton, Thakurzee Khetsee and Co; 10 bales cotton, Hurjee Nagjee and Co
Zampa s—4 bales cotton, Ann droop Currorchund; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 9 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagjee and Co; 74 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 10 bales cotton, Hurr Thanker ey.
Sparrow s—6 bales cotton, Shamjee Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, Hurrydass Cungjee; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 52 bales wool, Cowarjee Cullianjee; 50 bales wool, Per z Luckmidass; 80 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Nathu; 65 bales cotton, Mowjee Purmanund.
Vixen s—32 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 41 bales cotton, Lalljee Pursotum; 140 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 43 bales cotton, Moosjee Khanbhoy Circassian—16 bales skins and 9 bales hides, Mahamedbh y Abdoola.
Trimaria s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 185 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 700 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 325 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahamed; 100 bales cotton, Runchordas Vurjeevandas.

FOR LONDON.

Autocrat s—1 000 bags rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Glenpole s—4 bales hides, Veerjee Jairam; 100 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambeidass.
Decoan s—4 bales hides, Sallamahomed Golam Hossen; 72 pieces E e b, Abdoolrahman Ahmed; 74 pieces E teeth Moolchund Jeevraj; 3 bundles skins and 2 bundles carpets, W Nicol and Co; 600 bales cot on, Knoop and Co; 7 cases blo d stone, 8 Falconers; 60 cases mother o' pearl shells, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 4 pieces E teeth, Goolamhoosen Currimbhoy; 5 bales hides, N Jehangir; 42 bales nuxvomica, Amubally Alibuxa; 314 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ottawa s—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 1,600 packets linseed and 1,5.0 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers'

FOR FALMOUTH.

St Andrew—370 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Annie Lorway—5,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Phineas Pendleton—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Vinay and Co,
Winona—1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
A S Davis—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Benefactress—600 bags linseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.
Bergen s—6,134 packages linseed and 50 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Consett s—250 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Cinson and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Minerva s—100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Kashgar s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Dinapore—700 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton, Jugonath Ramjee; 85 bales cotton Khetseedass Hurmodeedy; 102 bales cotton, Noopchund Nowrungroy; 50 bal s cotton, Jairam Damjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4th May 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·727
Temperature of the Air	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·757
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted as 8)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	89·1
Minimum do. do	69·3
General Direction of wind	W, SSW, S, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	234

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 3.

Roe, Lieut Col, Bengal 1/11th Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

MAY 4.

Sel nold, Major, Bengal Asst Adjt Genl, to appear before a Medical Board, from Puck ow.
Cook, Lieut, Madras 9th Regt N I, from England.
Stephenson, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 26th Regt, on leave, from Indore.
Davis, Lieut C I, Bombay Army, from leave, from Matheran.
Sentou, Lieut, Bombay 18th Regt N I, on duty, from Bhooj.

MAY 5.

Dun, Lieut, Bombay 55th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 5.

Hoel, Surg Major, B mbay Ind Medl Dept, on leave, to Mahableshwur.
Stephenson, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Hartigan, Captain, Bombay 5th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 2.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—
Mr T J Varthy, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Godavery Dst, privilege leave for one month and fourteen days, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code
Mr L Moore, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Tichinopoly privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days.
Mr W M Thornton, Ass to the Collr and Mag of Kurnool, two months' fu l ugh on medical certificate, under Sect 11 (a) of the Civil Leave Code
Mr J A Marjoribanks 2nd-class Depy Collr, to act in the 1st class during the absence of Mr R G Ricketts on leave, or until further orders.
Mr H E Sullivan, Actg Third Member of the Board of Revenue, assumed his seat on the forenoon of the 23rd inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj A T Holland, S C, Supt of Police, Tanjore, subsidiary leave for thirty days, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted him by G O G of 17th April 1876 No 245
Mr W W Goodrich, Asst Supt of Police, Bellary, leave to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, under Sect 3, Supplement F, to the Civil Leave Code, wi h effect from the 15th inst.
Capt W H Hallett, Supt of Prisons for the Town of Madras, privilege leave for six weeks.
Mr W A Symonds, Actg Supt of the Central Jail at Trichinopoly, privilege leave for three months, under Sect 12, Supplement F, the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date of being relieved.
Surgn Andrew Francis Dobson, M D, Actg Zillah Surgn, Tellicherry, to be Zillah Surgn and Supt of the Dist Jail at Mangalore, vice Surgn-Maj McAhlum
Surgn Lionel Beech to act as Z llah Surgn, Negapatam, during the absence of Surgn J B Thomas on leave, or until further orders
Surgn Edward Levinge, to act as Zillah Surgn and Supdt of the Dist Jail at Tellicherry during the absence of Surgn H Hyde, on leave, or until further orders.
Maj Geo ge Bing, S C, to act as Cant Mag of St Thomas' Mount during the absence of Lt-Col C D Clementson, on leave, or until further orders.
Mr Thomas Edward Thomas, Asst Supt of Police, South Arcot, to act as Supt of Police, Tanjore, during the absence of Maj A T Rolland on furlough, or until, fu ther orders.
Mr William James Augustus Sullivan, Asst Supt of Police, North Arcot, to act as Su t of Police, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Maj H Court, on privilege leave, or until further ord rs.
Mr Harry Ernest Sweet to act as Asst Supt of Police, Bellary, during the employment of Capt R G Briggs, on other duty, or un il fu ther orders.
Mr M M Maclir or, Actg Supt of the Central Jail, Cannanore, to act as Su t of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, during the absence o Mr W A Symonds, on privilege leave, or until further orders. In addition on being relieved by Lt-Col G E H Beauchamp.
Under Sec 325 of the Cod of Criminal Procedure, Mr F R H Sharp, Dstc Mag of the Nellore Dist, and Mr J W Blake, Actg Dstc Mag of South Arcot, are directed to take down the evidence Joh ses with their own hands in the English language, of wit

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—
Lt-Col A J Howes, of the Infantry, on furlough on urgent private affairs for six months, under Rule X of the Regulations of 1868 and to embark at Bo bay.
His Grace the Gov r in Council is pleased to grant to Henry Le and Pensioned Daro s a Lieu ant and Honorary Captain, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Assistant Commissary.
The undermentioned Offic s have reported their return from Europe :—
Capt W Staniforth Infantry General Staff, arrived at Madras on the 23rd April 1876 and Surgn D J Mo arty, Indian Medl Dept, arrived at B mbay on the 19th April 1876.
The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—
Surgn Maj M C Furnell, F R C S, Indian Medical Dept, Professor of Surgery of the Grant Medical and Principal and Professor of Medicine in the Medical College on furlough on private affairs for one year, five months and eleven days, and six months and nineteen days on medical certificate, under the Regulations 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.
Col D Brown, of the Infantry, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.
Maj George James Frith Begbie, of the S C, is permitted to retire from the service from the 1st M y 1876, on a pension of £191-12 0 per annum.
The services of Surgns L Beech and E Levinge are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Dept.
The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date, under the Provisions of G O G G No 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G O G No 28, dated 7th Jan 1876 :—
Lt-Col (Br-Col) Arthur Richard S. Orlebar, Bengal Pensian £365, Extra Annuity £470-10, to be paid in England.
The services of Maj G B Ives, Mad S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Judicial Dept.
The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from to Europe :—
Col G E H Beauchamp, Infantry, Supt, Central Jail, Cannanore, arrived at Bomb y on the 25th April 1876.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—
Lt James George Proudfoot, having completed twelve years' service, to be Capt, from the 26th April 1876.
Col K Macaulay, of the Infantry, Comdt 37th Regt N I, is granted furlough to S a, Bangalore, and the Eastern Coast on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1796, with permission to embark from Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj M C Furnell, F.R.C.S., Principal of the Madras Medical College, privilege leave from 4th to 12th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt A T Smart, RE, A st Engr, 1st grade, Tanjore Dist, six weeks' privilege, and to Madras, under Sect 12, Supplement F, the Civil Leave Code from 5th June or from such d te as it may b availed of.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

His Grace the Gov r in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—
Mr H E Sullivan, Actg Third Member of the Board of Revenue to act as Pre dent of the Commit e for the Examination of Assts during the absence of the Hon D Arbuthnott, on privilege leave, or until further orders.
Surgn Maj Do ald Coleman McAlpin, M D, Zillah Surgeon, Mangalore, to be Civil Surgn, Cannanore, with effect from 1st April 1876, vice Surgn Maj F Fletcher, retired.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

J H Taylor, Esq, Lt RNR, Actg Master Attendant and Registrar of Shipping of the port of Bombay, is confirmed in that appointment in succession to Mr F Chrystal Olrymple, admitted to pension, with effect from the 1st March 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OF OCEAN MAILS.

Date.	Mail closes.	After, packet.
May 8	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
" 8	11 A.M.	6 P.M.
" 12	11 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
" 15	3 P.M.	No after.
" 22	3 P.M.	packet.
" 8	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
" 8	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
May 15	Monday	June	12
" 29	"	"	26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

May	27	Saturday	July 22
June	24	"	Aug. 19

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.
Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE AND TORRES STRAITS.

Tuesday ..... May 15

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Monday May	8	Friday June	2
"		"	30

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH

CHAPMAN—May 3rd, at Indore, Ida Lily, the infant daughter of Lt.-Col. I. F. Chapman, Bombay Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAMFIELD—May 1st, at 46, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta, the wife of H E L Bamfield, Esq, of Cachar.
FERNANDEZ—May 1st, at Sehore, Central India, the wife of Mr F. Fernandez, Head Clerk, Bhopal Agency Office, of a daughter.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1876.

WE have received by the last mail serious and startling news about the condition of Egypt, and we are surprised that hitherto no warning of what has been taking place in that be-mudded country has yet reached India through the ordinary telegraphic agency. For some time past it has been the habit of retailers of Egyptian news to tell all that was favourable to the cause of the Khedive and nothing that was adverse to him, and hence probably have arisen those *couleur de rose* reports of the progress of Egypt which have such a fascination for a section of the home press. It is but a short while ago that the world was informed, probably through Egyptian sources, that the Egyptian military expedition into the highlands against the Abyssinians had been completely successful, and that Prince John had been fain to make the best terms he could with the Egyptian troops. This information must have served the purpose of the Egyptian "bulls" on the London Stock Exchange, and also perhaps of the present Cabinet, who seem to imagine that they have received a grand and sacred mission for the regeneration of the country which men like Mr. Disraeli prefer to look at sentimentally as the home of the Pharoahs, of Cleopatra, and of a thousand romantic events connected with the early history of the world. But the news which we have now received, and which we have every reason to believe to be correct, must call the serious attention of the British Government to the true state of Egyptian affairs, while at the same time giving support to the argument of the Opposition against the purchase by England of the Suez Canal shares, that if England only once to wait a little longer, she might obtain a powerful interest in that undertaking without an expenditure of £4,000,000. The tales of the victories of the Egyptian troops over the Abyssinians are really myths invented to cover Egyptian disasters. The truth is that it is the Abyssinians and not the Egyptians who have been the victors in the recent operations. Prince John, whose agent was busy three years ago in purchasing arms and munitions of war in England, has succeeded in inflicting a severe defeat upon the Egyptian mercenaries, and we believe that he has, in consequence of his victory, demanded the payment of £2,000,000 from the Khedive, as the ransom of the prisoners, besides the surrender of the port of Massowah, and the Khedive's yacht. It is also said that the Egyptian prisoners were cruelly mutilated in revenge for the treatment inflicted by Egyptians upon Abyssinian slaves. When the news reached Suez, Cairo, and Alexandria, great excitement prevailed among the populace, and what have been described to us as serious riots took place in Alexandria about a fortnight ago, the population showing their indignation against the Viceroy by destroying Mahomet Ali's monument and property generally. The Khedive had shut himself up in his Palace, refusing to be comforted. Deputations of representatives of foreign nations waited upon him to offer their condolences, but he declined to see them. In short, general consternation prevailed, and well-informed people were wondering what could now become of Egypt. According to the latest advices, the Khedive had either paid or was about to pay the £2,000,000, and as this large sum must be a part of the £4 000,000, paid by the English Government for its shares in the Suez Canal, Prince John must now be one of the most ardent admirers of Mr. Disraeli's policy. On the other hand, as it was confidently expected by British owners of Egyptian securities that this payment would enable the Khedive to be more regular in carrying out his financial arrangements, the news will be received with chagrin in England, where the conviction must gain ground that Egypt, like its Turkish foster parent and Bret Harte's Caucasian, is now very nearly played out. We shall await full particulars about this latest Egyptian news with curiosity. If it is undoubtedly the case that Abyssinia has succeeded in getting the whip-hand of Egypt, the results may demand more active interference in Egyptian affairs by the British Government than is represented even by Mr Disraeli's commercial *coup*. The Pasha seems to be about as "sick" as the Sultan, and both promise to be the source of endless political difficulties. Although Egyptian and Turkish affairs are not necessarily connected, politically speaking, yet as they both present many of the same characteristics in other respects, it may not be amiss to quote the following sentences about Turkey, written by a distinguished correspondent of the *Times*, dating from Pera on the 7th April :—

"Mismanaged as the affairs of this country "have been at all times, there has never been a "period in which blind absolutism, utter improvidence, and rampant disorder have been "so conspicuous. The worse the rulers have "grown the more debased the subjects have "become; the more pressing and galling has "been the tyranny, the more flagrant has appeared the incapacity of the trampled people, "not only for resistance, but even for complaint "or remonstrance. Into this hopeless condition "has this fine country been thrown by four "centuries of Turkish supremacy." We do not think that the rule of the Khedive is much better than the Sultan's, and perhaps the world would be just as well off if Prince John were seated in Cairo instead of the present effete and voluptuous Mahomedan despot.

THE announcement that was made in Reuter's London telegram, published on the 12th of last month, that the Secretary of State had invited tenders for a loan of four millions sterling, created some surprise and has roused the Bombay Chamber of Commerce into making a remonstrance against the proceeding, but it will be in the recollection of some of our readers that during a discussion which took place in the middle of the month of March last as to how the Secretary of State could meet his engagements without selling his drafts on India, one of our correspondents pointed out that he could easily do so under the borrowing powers he possesses under Acts of Parliament 36 Vic., Cap. 32, and 37 Vic., Cap. 3. The former gives the Secretary of State